The Weekly Constitution Post.

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[For The Post.]

TO MINNIE J. OWREY.

Thy sweet-toned harp with Heavenly strain,
Enchants and holds us spell-bound still;
And thou canst please, and thou canst pain,
And ever move our hearts at will.

Thou art a bird of sweeter song
Than ever sang in leafy shade
The heart cords touched will vibrate long,
And echo music thou hast made.

And must we only hear thee sing?
Sweet songstress, we would see thee too;
Oh, stay thy flight! Oh, droop thy wing,
Nor always soar beyond our view.

Must we who long thy notes have heard
Still listen to thy touching lays,
Nor ever see our singing bird,
Nor ever on its plumage gaze?

We judge the fountain by the stream,
And seldom find the judgment wrong;
And I, in fancy's pleasing dream,
Thy picture painted from thy song.

'Twas fond affection traced each line,
And stamped the image on my heart;
And fancy tells me still 'tis thine,
Portraying truly what thou art.

As when in mental vision we
Oft paint a spirit form divine,
Each pencil touch must perfect be,
And grace and beauty mark each line;

Thus thou art painted in my mind,
And I have loved the image long;
And still I fondly hope to find
The singer lovely as the song.

And canst thou by each plaintive lay
Call forth a love so warm and deep,
Then coldly cast that love away,
Nor deign what thou hast won to keep?

We owe a debt of love to all;
Kind Heaven grant I never may
Affection into being call,
And not with double love repay.

And what were life, and what were we,
Without love's queenly diadem?
A desert waste that heart must be
That does not hold the priceless gem.

I know that hearts as pure as thine,
As warm, as true as thine can be
Have beat in unison with mine,
And lavished earth's best wealth on me.

Lady, this is a last appeal:
And must it be a last adieu?
My heart may still a fondness feel
For one I loved, yet never knew.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

THE TEST.

"I am beautiful," murmured Lora Dean, as she stood before the mirror, smiling at the face reflected there, "and I know very well that Edward Earle is not indifferent to beauty; although he is engaged to my plain little saint of a cousin, Flo. I do not really think she cares very much for him, and if she does—pshaw! I have nothing but my handsome face to depend upon, so must make the best of it, and let the others look out for themselves."

Lora Dean was certainly very beautiful. Her hair was black as the raven's wing, and lay in thick, heavy coils upon her shapely head; eyes of velvety blackness, which their owner could at will cause to flash defiantly, or droop in sweet, innocent confusion, cheeks and lips like scarlet roses, and teeth rivaling pearls in whiteness. She was a little above the medium height, and her elegant carriage would grace a queen.

Miss Dean was an orphan, and lived with her aunt in the city of New York, but had accepted her cousin Ray's invitation to spend a few month's with her in the country. Here she met Edward Earle, Flo's betrothed husband. He was handsome, talented and wealthy, and this beautiful, unprincipled girl was not long in making up her mind to throw all her arts into the contest, and win him for herself, thus ending a long struggle between pride and poverty, which threatened the happiness of the future, even though the result might be the wreck of her cousin's happiness.

"I declare! It is almost five o'clock!" continued Miss Dean, petulantly, glancing at her watch. "Flo promised to help me dress for the party. I do wish she would come."

As if in answer to her wish, the door opened, and Florence Ray entered the room. She was plain—no one could think of calling her anything else—yet there was an expression of innocence and purity in that sweet gentle face, and speaking from those soulful brown eyes, which attracted every one, and to know her was to love her.

"Oh, Flo? I am so glad you have come!" And the treacherous face was wreathed in smiles. "I want you to do my hair just the prettiest you can. I know I'm a bother; but you are a darling and won't mind."

Florence kissed the pouting red lips of her cousin, held up to her.

"No, coz, you are not a bother. It is a pleasure for me to help you."

"Flo, do you think I'm very beautiful?" said Lora, when her cousin stood unwinding the coils of her magnificent hair.

"Yes, dear. I wish I were half as beautiful."

"I wonder if Edward Earle thinks so too," she said, watching Flo through her half closed lids.

"Who?"

"I mean to win him if I can."

"Lora," said Florence, her face flushing, then turning pale. "You know Edward is my affianced."

"Well, supposing he is; if he would leave you for a beautiful face, he is not worthy of you. Florence, dare you let this be a test to see if he will remain true?"

Did there creep a doubt into the girl's mind, that caused her to hesitate and for a moment to remain silent? When she spoke, it was with a white yet determined face, and her voice sounded strange and cold.

"I am willing."

But Florence's heart sank within her when her cousin's toilet was finished, and she stood before her, a very queen in her rich robes of silk and lace with glittering diamonds in her hair and at her throat. Would he stand the test? she asked herself.

Every eye was turned toward Miss Dean that evening, when she swept into the parlors. Her beauty, and gay, sparkling manner soon brought a crowd of admirers around her, and lured by those bright eyes, Edward Earle found himself among them.

Florence Ray only needed that one evening to tell how the contest would end, and who would be the winner; yet she had herself consented to the trial, and come what might, she would hide all suffering, and act her part.

The evening was a fair sample of the days which followed. Edward rarely sought Florence's side, and she stood proudly aloft, never by word or sign betraying her true feelings.

To do Edward Earle justice his love for Florence was still the same. He was merely fascinated with her cousin, and repelled by her manner toward him, he sought Lora's society. Had Florence acted differently he would never have gone so far as to release her from their engagement. Her cold manners, together with a few insinuations from the artful and treacherous Lora Dean, made the work of parting two loving hearts very easy. Although no hard words had been spoken on either side, both realized that a great gulf was fixed between them.

The finishing stroke came in the shape of a note, in the familiar handwriting of Florence, which fell in Edward's way. It was addressed to a young man who had formerly been a lover of hers, and filled with regrets that she was bound to another, while her heart was and always would be his.

Could Edward Earle have known how much time that Lora Dean spent upon that very note, in which she forged her cousin's handwriting so cleverly, he would have taken a different course that memorable afternoon.

With a white stern face, he sought Florence in the summer house, which he had seen her enter with a book in hand.

Florence heard his familiar footstep and her heart gave a great throb, while a glad light came into her eyes; but when he entered her presence he only saw her lift her eyes from the book she was reading, and how coldly!

With the words of that note still burning in his brain, her manner almost maddened him.

"Miss Ray, I think we had better come to an understanding at once, and I have taken it on myself to offer you freedom from the bonds that have proved so irksome."

For a moment Florence sat as if stunned. Although she had felt for a long time that a great distance was between them, she could not realize it had come to this. In his offer of release she only saw a glad escape on his part, that he might wed her beautiful cousin; and, forcing back the cry of anguish that would have risen to her lips, all the pride in her nature came to her rescue, and helped her through her ordeal. With no more visible emotion in her white face than if it were carved from marble, she drew the costly solitaire diamond from her finger and held it toward him. The last link that had bound them together had been severed, and without a word he took the ring and left her presence.

Alone in her room, with no eye but God's to witness, Florence Ray fought with her love and pride. Pride conquered, and she went out boldly determined to die rather than give one sign of her suffering.

Days grew into weeks, and still Lora Dean lingered at the farm-house. Edward Earle and she were almost constantly together.

One afternoon Florence stood by the window, in thought living over the past, and contrasting it with the present, and wondering if she could ever again think the sunshine beautiful with that dull weary pain in her heart. A familiar form was coming up the road, and her heart beat almost audibly, while a crimson spot came to either cheek.

How beautiful and innocent Lora looked out in the garden among the flowers. Her voice, thrilled some happy love song, floated in through the window to Florence's ears. As she listened for a moment—and only for a moment—a feeling of bitter hatred against her cousin crept into her heart and was harbored there. Lora Dean's graceful attitude did not look as if it were studied; but she had caught a glimpse of Edward Earle's handsome figure, although she was to all appearance, unconscious of his approach.

He opened the little gate and entered the garden. Florence saw them standing together—saw him stoop, pick a rose, and place it among her dark tresses; then they walked down the path in the direction of the lake.

When the trees hid them from sight Florence sank into the chair, buried her face in her hands, and the glistening tears fell through her white fingers. For a moment only she sat thus and then her old pride returned, and as if ashamed of her momentary weakness she dashed the tears away, and took up the embroidery she had thrown aside.

An hour later, when Lora, flushed and elated, entered the room, her face gave no sign of the struggle she had passed through.

"Florence, beauty has won! Edward Earle has asked me to become his wife."

"And you have accepted him?" slowly came from the white lips of Florence.

"Of course I have! He is handsome and wealthy. For one in my position—having run through a fortune—with plenty of pride and no means to keep up appearances much longer, it is a decidedly lucky thing. I am glad you do not care much for him—at least judging from your actions you did not, or I should not have let matters gone this far."

"One question; Lora do you love him?"

"No, Flora, I will be candid with you. It is only the position his wealth will give that I covet."

"Lora, Lora! Was it for that you wrecked my life? I had thought to suffer in silence, but I must speak. I love Edward Earle with a love that will never die. Before you came we were so happy! I can forgive you the wrong you have done me; but, oh, Lora, think well before you consent to perjure your soul at the altar by giving your hand and not your heart! You will not be happy, and God will mete out punishment to you."

"There, there, Florence! Do not preach any longer. It is too late now."

"No, Miss Dean, not too late," said a stern voice, as a form darkened the doorway.

"Mr. Earle, as I live! And in the pleasant position of an eavesdropper."

Lora meant to be scornful, but her voice trembled with shame and mortification.

"Yes, Miss Dean; for once I have been guilty of listening; yet my conscience does not condemn me. I have learned that which will greatly change the future for you and me. If you will consider those words I was mad enough to utter a short time ago recalled, I shall be very much obliged to you."

"As you please," said Miss Dean, in a voice trembling with passion. Then she arose and swept from the room.

Edward crossed the room where Florence sat, with bowed head, and taking one of her hands he said:

"Pardon me, Miss Ray—Florence—for being a listener to this conversation between you and your cousin. It has opened my eyes in more than one respect. I chanced to think of a book, Miss Dean spoke of having, and which she had promised to loan my sister; so I came back for it. Passing by the open window I heard a few words of conversation I deemed it no sin to hear more of. The words I heard you say made me doubt that you ever wrote this."

He placed in her hands the note he had found.

Florence read it through, and then said, looking into his face with those truthful eyes—

"No, Edward, I never wrote this. Some enemy has been at work."

They did not question who, for it was evident to both who the guilty person was.

Florence confessed that she consented to test his love; and both shuddered when they thought of how near their lives came to being shipwrecked. It was a perfect reconciliation.

Miss Dean left for the city the next day in disgust. A month later she received cards to attend the wedding of Florence Ray and Edward Earle; but she very politely declined the invitation.

THE SEDUCTIVE WILES OF THE AUCTIONEER.

Mrs. M. H. Burnham writes to the St. Louis Republican an account of how her houshold goods were auctioned off when she "broke up" recently and went to boarding. "The auctioneer was an artist," she says, and between legends and anecdotes, the chattels were knocked down at splendid prices. I admired the ingenuity of the auctioneer who made little heaps of my effects, christened 'em lots' and paraded them over the floor so that one sort of fair article pulled through a number of worthless traps. Thus a good preserving kettle formed the basis of a 'lot of No. 10,' and had two broken castors, a soup-ladle with a hole in it, a section of an Old Dominion coffee-pot, a spice-box without a bottom, a pudding-steamer without a cover, the thrasher out of an ice cream freezer and two bald old blacking brushes stuck inside of it. That made it a 'lot.' There were about twenty of these lots, which looked rich and attractive, especially after the man went round with an armful of stair rods and put a few in each lot to bristle up and call attention. The different styles of Toodles grouped over these little combinations and bid high for them, and they went off like rockets at two, three and four dollars a lot. I could have cried as I thought of the wealth I had thrown away in empty wine bottles, old hoop-skirts and rusty pokers. You can buy a bran new clothes wringer for five dollars, but mine had lost its handle and went for $5 20. You can occupy a feather duster for a couple of dollars—the moths had gone into mine and it brought me two dollars and half. A new flutting iron can be purchased for five dollars; the heater was lost out of mine, but Toodles got it cheap for five dollars and seventy-five cents. 'Here,' said the auctioneer, as the colored assistant elevated a clumsy old chair whose thread-bare seat had been embroidered by the subscriber at the age of fifteen, here I offer you a rare and curious old chair, over one hundred years old, without doubt. At one time it was the property of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In this chair sat numberless times the great George Washington. You observe the clip on the nigh side. I cannot tell a lie; he did it with his little hachet.' That chair sold for twenty dollars, and forthwith my mind was made up. The road to fortune lies in working tapestry chair seats for George Washington to sit in."

A SAGACIOUS COW.

The cow has not hitherto been suspected of much acuteness of instinct or liveliness of affection, but an incident developed at the Petty Sessions held recently in an English town tends to show that this mild, dull animal is sometimes endowed with considerable feeling and sagacity. In the case in question, a farmer's wife was assaulted by her husband in a field where was a cow that the woman had greatly petted. On seeing the man beating his wife, tearing her hair and clothes, and otherwise maltreating her, the cow came charging up the field, and attacked the man with such ferocity that he was glad to retreat summarily. The cow then took up a defensive position by the woman's side, and stood perfectly still while the latter struggled to her feet and supported herself by leaning on its flank until she had sufficiently recovered to take refuge from her husband in flight. It may be taken as additional evidence of the uncommon good sense of the cow, that it had always manifested a strong antipathy to the brute who could descend so low as to beat his wife.

LAST month two adventurous skaters took a trip from Mattepoisett, on the southern shore of Cape Cod, to Naushon, one of the Elizabeth Islands, a distance of thirty miles. They went very smoothly at first, but before they reached the Island they were attacked with sea sickness from the swell of the bay under the ice, and arrived nearly exhausted.

MIND YOUR OWN CONCERNS.

Mind your concerns, my friend,
For they are yours alone;
Don't talk about your neighbor's faults
But strive to mend your own.
Suppose he does not always lead
A truly pious life;
What matter if he sometimes frets
Or quarrels with his wife?
Don't meddle—let him know, my friend,
Your better nature spurns
To act the spy on him or his—
Just mind your own concerns.

Yes, mind your own concerns, my friend,
And presently you'll find
That all your time is occupied,
And you've got enough to mind;
What need you care if Snooks or Spooks
Should wed with Sally Jones?
What matter if your neighbor C.
A half a million owns?
The money is not yours, my friend,
Though golden stores he earns;
So do not envy him his wealth,
But mind your own concerns.

Yes, mind your own concerns, my friend,
It is a better plan
Than always to be spying out
The deeds of brother man.
Remember that all persons have,
Though hidden from your view,
Thoughts that to them of right belong,
And not at all to you;
And also bear in mind, my friend,
A generous nature worms
No secret from a neighbor's breast,
So mind your own concerns.

JEFFERSON AND JOHN ADAMS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—THE VALUE OF LIFE, AND THE TRIALS OF OLD AGE—HOW EUROPEAN POLITICS WERE VIEWED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the Boston Globe:

SIR: The two letters of Jefferson and Adams, written June 1 and June 11 in the year 1822, which I herewith send you, were published in the Christian Register newspaper about the middle of August, 1822, at the urgent request of many friends of those old sages and statesmen of that day, by permission of their distinguished authors, although much against their will. I remember distinctly the time of their appearance in the Register and the favorable impression they made on the minds of those who had the pleasure of their perusal. They were almost obliterated from my memory until last summer, when I accidentally came across two bound volumes of the Christain Register from 1821 to 1826 inclusive, and saw the two letters which I had once copied in pencil, intending to duplicate and have published in some newspaper as reminiscences of those distinguished patriots and statesmen of Revolutionary memory. Yours truly, C. B. A.

Tewksbury, March, 1875.

FROM MR. JEFFERSON TO MR. ADAMS.

MONTICELLO, June 1st, 1822.—It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain, and therefore write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how you do. The papers tell us that General Stark is off at the age of ninety-three,

still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory that he scarcely recognizes his own household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him understand or recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life? with laboring steps—

To tread our former footsteps? pace the round
The beaten track—to see what
To taste the tasted—o'er our palets descant
Another vintage.

It is but most the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation, is closed and———, debility and mal-aise left in their places; when the friends of their youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn
And friend from friend is snatched forlorn,
When man is left alone to mourn,
Oh! then how sweet it is to die.
When trembling limbs refuse their weight
And films slow gathering dim the sight,
When clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die.

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doting old age; and my health has been generally so good that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the last winter has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in spring, if ever. They say that Stark could walk about his room. I am told you walk and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put my pen to paper, and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armor of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature—one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same; and the horse in his wild state, kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. . . . I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feederis better than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the desolation of these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving the other parts. Let the latter be our office, and let us milk the cow while the Russians hold her up by the horns and the Turks by the tail. God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS'S REPLY.

QUINCY, June 11, 1822.—Dear Sir: Half an hour ago, I received, and, this moment, have heard read for the third time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated June 1. . . . I have not sprained my wrist, but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line. Poor Stark remembered nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington; . . is not quite so reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged, rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel when sitting in my chair as if I could not rise out of it: and when risen as if I could not walk across the room. My sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil? It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual and to the world; yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the "Great Teacher". Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read, and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent. The ass has kicked in vain, all men say, the dull animal has missed the mark. This globe is a theatre of war: its inhabitants are heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animaculi in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Britons or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the Ruler with His skies. Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come if it must. . . . it seems, still, delights in his four stories; and Stark remembered to the last his Bennington, and exalted in his glory; the worst of the evil is that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

In wishing for your health and happiness I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters; this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given and it will continue to give me more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told, experiences more decay than you do.

I am your old Friend,
JOHN ADAMS.

President Jefferson.

THE FITCH-SHERMAN DIAMONDS.

[N. Y. World.]

Many people have possibly mistaken the purport of the joint resolution passed at the last session of Congress with regard to the diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the wife of Lieutenant Fitch. The resolution merely authorizes the acceptance of the present from a foreign potentate. It is by some supposed that the Treasury did allow, or that Congress passed a resolution permitting the diamond necklace to be delivered to Mrs. Fitch free of duty. Such if not the fact. The necklace is still in the keeping of the New York Custom House, and only after payment of the regular duties can the owners now receive it. It may seem a little odd, but it is nevertheless true that the necklace has not been appraised by our officials. Nor do the owners evince any great curiosity to ascertain its actual value. This is perhaps attributable to discretion, and calls to mind the famous Portuguese rough-diamond exhibited in the palace at Lisbon. This diamond, though it is as large as a hen's egg and weighs over eight hundred carats, has never been subjected to the tests of cutting and polishing, simply because there is a doubt about it. For there are experts in the trade who pronounce it to be merely a very fine piece of crysolite. Half the charm of the Khedive's present would vanish if this celebrated necklace were tested by the appraiser's art. The Jewelers' Circular for March gives an excellent drawing of the necklace, and says of it: "The estimates of the value of these jewels have been exaggerations beyond all precedent, and $40,000 really represents the most liberal valuation that can be put upon them, the number and size of the diamonds are so balanced by their off-color." The Khedive has probably never seen the necklace; and he would hardly be pleased to learn that those who were entrusted with the order in Paris had an eye to quantity rather than to quality in making the purchase. This ornament contains, it is said, about seven hundred and seventy brilliants of all sizes, from a seven or eight carat stone to some as small as one-twelfth of a carat. The aggregate weight of the diamonds is at least 300 carats; but the quality is what is known as Cape Bywater—a quality of diamonds technically described as being of "off-color," and they are well paid for at $100 per carat, cost of setting and all included. The duty at 25 per cent. on the jewels would at the utmost only be $10,000. It is a pity that Congress, while graciously allowing Mrs. Fitch to receive the present, did not go further and forego the paltry amount of duty on it.

THE last letter ever written by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson is in the possession of the Southern Historical Society. It was addressed to Gen. Lee under the date of May 2, 1863, and reads as follows: "General: The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's, which is about two miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever-kind Providence will bless us with success."

[For The Post.]

GOOD BYE.

Good-bye: I say it slowly,
Whilst out upon the crimson west,
The day with glances holy
Sinks into night's dark arms to rest.

But linger, darling, longer,
For from the future's mystic years
Whose hopes by love made stronger
Are yet not free from doubting fears.

There comes a thought unbidden
Of how "good-bye" has oft been said,
Then with its memory hidden
To slumber with the long lost dead.

Of how some lips have spoken
The words we say this peaceful eve,
Of how those hearts have broken
Ere Time could severed bands relieve.

Perhaps I shall be strengthened
But fancy pictures hours of pain;
All lives they say are lengthened
By faith and care, on earthly chain.

It may be I am weary
At thought of how your feet should stray
In foreign climes; whilst dreary,
Shall be at best my lonely way.

So once again in sorrow
I breathe the parting word "good-bye,"
God grant us that the morrow
May bring our hear ts a brighter sky.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FATHER POLAND AS A PUNCH-MAKER.

[Wash. Correspondence of the Rochester Express.]

Even Poland likes his "tod." I would rather count all the money in the Treasury, which has to be done before Spinner leaves, than undertake to tell you how many cocktails have disappeared inside of that "old blue coat", all buttoned down before. When he first came here some of the old boys thought it would be splendid to see old dignity P. "how come you so," so they attempted to put up a job," on him. A stag party was inaugurated, and the "waiter" was implicitly instructed to give the member from Vermont a double dose every time. This he faithfully carried out, but what was the astonishment of all when every time the "wine went round" the old duffer complained of the weakness of his beverage, and made the waiter brace it up. They had reckoned beyond their host. He was as bright as a new shilling in the morning, and as he gazed on the prostrate forms of the conspirators, like Alexander, he sighed for more—whisky—to conquer.

The joke leaked out, and the Green Mountain boy set his wits to work to retaliate. On a certain evening he invited the same parties to a kind of a hot scotch masquerade. The guests assembled "on time." Forth is brought the "whiskey," smoking hot. It was not long before it was discovered that the punch was too strong. "Add some more hot water," said the Judge!

The suggestion was acted upon, and again and again the water was added, still the stronger the beverage became. It was wonderful. Finally it was decided that the strength was only in the imagination of the drinkers. This decision was, however, reversed when the gay worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus sought the "soft side of a plank" for a downy couch. There was some talk of a partition of Poland the next day, when it was discovered that the magic kettle which was supposed to contain water was full of whiskey all the time, and every drop added therefrom only made the punch stronger.

FARM NOTES.

A PRACTICAL FARMER ON FEEDING HOGS.

It appears to me that some men exhibit less sense in their attempt to feed hogs than almost anything they undertake. I have a neighbor, and he is no green hand at the bellows, but a farmer of many years standing—one of those experienced fellows who should know all about it, and who doubtless think he does—that for the past eight or ten years has fed his hogs in a little pen three or four rods square, without anything in the way of floor or shelter, beyond what nature has provided—mother earth below and the skies above. I was looking over his hogs to-day, as I passed, for the pen is immediately alongside of the road. The hogs have no place to go into out of the mud, which is five or six inches deep, perhaps deeper—they must hunt out the corn from the quagmire into which it is thrown and makes their beds in the same precious mortar. His hogs are from sixteen to eighteen months old, and do not weigh 250 pounds on an average. Another neighbor, who was with me, remarked that he did not believe these hogs had gained a pound a month.

The practice of turning hogs into the corn field is perhaps, a little better than than this, but still not much better. It's about Hobson's choice between them.

Now, such ways of feeding hogs do not pay at any time, and especially when corn is fifty cents to sixty cents per bushel. It behooves us farmers to look into this matter of feeding and see if we cannot hit upon more improved and economic methods. It behooves us to give the matter our most serious thought and to discover how we can make the last ounce of pork from a bushel of corn. If we do not do this, we certainly deserve little sympathy when we complain of hard times and high taxes.

The practice I persue is to grind my corn, or whatever grain I am going to feed, and cook it with steam into a sort of mush, which I feed in troughs so constructed as to prevent the hogs from getting their feet into the feed. The best plan is to have a plank pen to feed in, with good high sheds for them to go into out of the storms, and not let them out until fat. That will not be very long if you have a good breed of hogs, and feed them regularly and exercise good judgement. They can be made to gain from a pound and a half to two pounds a day, and at this rate will soon be ready for the market.

I should be pleased to hear from others of my brother farmers on this subject of feeding hogs for I am satisfied it is one in which we all have a very deep interest, and I am not sure that any of us understand all there is in it.—[J. L. in National Stock Journal.

MILK.

Microscopic examinations of milk from cows kept in badly ventilated stables, or fed on unwholesome food, show that such milk contains living germs, a species of fungus, which are liable to cause such changes in cream that it cannot be churned and made into good, sweet butter.

A FULL CROP.

Grass sown in the fall early enough to get well established, will produce as full a crop the succeeding year as it ever will, and the quality will be excellent, either for the market or for home consumption. But if it is sown in connection with winter rye or wheat, it will be put back a whole year.

VARIETIES.

"I ALWAYS thought I should never rear that child," said an old lady of ninety on hearing of the death of her son, aged seventy.

THE latest Eastern slang with which to come down on a long-tongued bore is: "Write the rest down on a piece of paper and we'll read it Sunday."

THE remains of John Mitchel were interred at Newry, in the cemetery known as "The Little Green Graveyard," adjoining the Convent of St. Clare.

A FASHION editor reports that the Easter bonnets have a hurricane deck, a bell tower, signal lights, birds of paradise, quail, Welsh rabbits and flower gardens ad lib.

A HANDKERCHIEF of William Penn is to be on exhibition at the Centennial, and a curious correspondent writes to ask if it is the original Penn wiper.—[St. Louis Globe.

COUNT MALVARIA, of Italy has invented an earthquake indicator to give warning of coming shocks. The instant that a trembling of the earth occurs the mechanism fires off a gun.

THE coming installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons will, it is said, be the most splendid and important ceremony in the history of English Masonry.

A BOQUET of cut flowers, including roses, violets and lilies, was received by a young lady in Cass county, Indiana, last week from a friend in California. They came through in ten days, and were as fresh and fragrant as the day they were picked.

THERE is a young fellow in Portland whose future depends upon the result of the Brooklyn trial, because the girl he loves has promised to marry him if Beecher is pronounced innocent; otherwise she declares that her confidence in man will be destroyed and she will never wed.

A WOMAN in an Ohio penitentiary recently received a letter from her husband, which the warden, who had held the office for many years, says is the first instance on record of a female prisoner receiving a letter from her husband, although the male prisoners continually receive letters from their female friends and relatives.

AN attempt was made the other day to poison a whole family at Chance's Prairie, Texas, by two colored servants. The would-be murders put a quantity of Paris green into one of the cooking vessels in which food was preparing; but the family were saved by eating so heartily as to take an overdose.

THE spelling mania is taking queer shapes. A Madison County (Ill.) girl has offered herself as a prize to the one of her four suitors who outspells the others. The trial is to come off next Saturday in the district school-house, and 25 cents admission is to be charged, the money to go towards furnishing a house for the young couple.

ON All Fools' Day some Hartford wag sent letters to most of the members of the clerical profession, inviting them, singly, to be present at the United States Hotel to unite a couple in marriage. Not dreaming of a trick, and not knowing that others had been invited, each clergyman who had received a note went to the hotel at the appointed hour, and all found they had been made the victims of a practical joke. It is said that nine ministers were there at one time.

A KENTUCKIAN, through whose farm a railroad runs, is convinced that his rights are infringed. His sheep get from one field into another where the track makes a gap in the fence. To stop this he has put up gates across the rails, and demands that the engineer shall stop and open them every time a train comes along, Instead of doing that the locomotives dash ahead at full speed, throwing the gate into the air. The farmer has sued the company for the value of the six gates that have thus far been destroyed.

As he thus discoursed, he kept hitching his chair nearer to the dear object of his affections until he had got within arm's-length, when reaching out he took her tiny white hand in his and commenced, "Wilt thou, dearest, share a little cot—a-a-i-t-tle c-c-cot-co——" At which the damsel jumped up, exclaiming, "You wretch, you; ain't you ashamed of yourself!" and left the room highly indignant. He says he was going to say "cottage;" it stuck in his throat, and he says he thinks the young lady is painfully modest.—[Dubuque Times.

AMONG the incidents of the Georgia cyclone was the destruction of a house, one inmate of which was a little child, who was blown into a cupboard. Of all the furniture in the house that was the only piece not broken into kindling wood. A gin house wheel, weighing 400 pounds was carried half a mile In McDuffie county the face of every person who came in actual contact with the cloud was blackened. The house of Mrs. Watson in that county was in the direct centre of the track. The storm approached within one hundred yards, destroying every tree in its wake. There it jumped over her house and came again to the earth twenty-five steps the other side and recommenced its work of demolition.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

BEN. BUTLER denies that he is counsel for any one to recover for property siezed by him at New Orleans. We give the devil his due, and Butler the benefit of his denial.

THE last of the ice gorges are going out in the eastern part of the State under more favorable circumstances than were anticipated some weeks ago. While considerable loss to property will be entailed, it will be trifling compared with what was reasonably expected.

THE managers of our local spelling matches make a mistake in the use of technical and obsolete words and foreign names, if they really have orthographical improvement in view. They will find it much more profitable and instructive to use common English words. It is no test of a person's capability to fail to spell correctly a word that he would not hear used in a century of conversation with the most learned.

THE N. Y. Graphic nominates Gov. Tilden for the Presidency. This is not a good send off, but indicates the tendency of public sentiment to some extent. If Tilden convicts the State robbers as he did the city thieves, he will undoubtedly be the central figure in the Presidential canvass. He more nearly represents old Hickory, in his style of dealing with corruption in high places than any man since his day. It does look as if Tilden was the coming man, and that such a man is needed in the Presidential chair is certain.

REPORTS from the wheat growing regions of the country are generally to the effect that the wheat presents a very favorable appearance notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter. The snow afforded it protection and it was not subjected to the numerous freezes and thaws which are always so destructive to the wheat crop. Hence there is at present every indication of a fair, if not bounteous harvest, which is invariably the herald of more prosperous times; for after all substantial prosperty rests upon the shoulders of the agricultural classes. Their prosperty or depression leaves its impress upon the whole community.

WHEN the Democratic House meets, the people may expect some startling exposures of the way things were managed and millions were stolen in the misnamed Department of Justice presided over by Attorney-General Williams. It is now coming to be pretty general understood that the bogus Southern outrages of last year were not only intended for political effect, but to afford an opportunity to rob the National Treasury. We will take the case of one of the Arkansas districts, for instance, and compare the costs of marshals, district attorneys, special counsel, clerks, commissioners, rents and all other items of expense in all the New England States. During the last fiscal year they were as follows:

Maine, for all these items	$13,557 75
New Hampshire, for all these items	8,507 59
Vermont, for all these items	12,218 35
Massachusetts, for all these items	48,736 45
Rhode Island, for all these items	11,736 12
Connecticut, for all these items	6,493 97
Total	$102,049 83

Compare this result with the fraudulent charges in Arkansas for a single district:

L. H. Roots, Marshal, 14, months	$403,266 49
Deduct New England, six States	102,049 83
Excess	$301,216 66

In every other southern district the same system of plunder has been carried on, to an extent as yet unknown. But Mr. Williams' system is doomed to an early exposure.

PARTISAN IGNORANCE.

We are charitable enough to think that there is more of the fool than the knave in the course of the Leader and the Gazette, with reference to the acts of commision and omission of the Democratic House at Harrisburg, while the same is probably true of others of our Radical and Ring cotemporaries, with the exception of the Commercial, whose editor knows the truth and devotes himself to its suppression. But as for the others, the density of their ignorance of all political matters, and their utter carelessness about seeking information fully accounts for what they say.

They charge that the Democrats of the Legislature took no steps for investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury, although by virtue of a joint ballot in the Legislature they had the power to do so. They, of course, are entirely ignorant of the fact that although the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot, the Senate has a Radical majority and is able to defeat any action of the House that is inimical to the Ring. And that is precisely what the Senate did during the late session. Notice was served on the House that any attempt to investigate the condition of the State Treasury would be defeated in the Senate. And the Senate true to its announcement threw every possible obstacle in the way, notwithstanding the people of the State demanded the investigation.

And now with the coolest effrontery imaginable, in which ignorance and knavery are combined in about equal proportions, the Radical press charge the failure upon the Democracy who have a majority in the House, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the House passed the necessary resolution for an investigation, with which the Radical Senate would have nothing to do, even refusing to allow any appropriations to pay the experts necessary to examine the books.

So far from the House being derelict in this matter, it passed a resolution of investigation, when it was found that the co-operation of the Senate could not be secured, and a Committee was appointed, which in due time will prosecute the investigation. But the chief men of the Ring already begin to assert that this Committee have no right to examine the books of the State Treasurer, and the upshot of the matter will be that the officials will attempt to prevent the investigation, and it may be possible that the State officials and the outside members of the Ring, by combining will be able to prevent an investigation. This is their present programme, and if it succeeds, we will hear the same element of combined ignorance and knavery that is now howling at the Democracy, blaming them for not succeeding in an investigation prevented by the Ring that dares not allow itself to be investigated, and will not allow an investivation until both houses of the Legislature are Democratic, and it can be no longer prevented.

These same brawlers are crying out against the Democracy because the State Treasury, is empty, and because they did not divert a portion of the Sinking Fund into the general revenue. The Democratic House is assailed on all sides because it did not wipe out utterly all the weak and wicked legislation of the Radical Legislature of 1874. It would strike the unprejudiced observer that the Radicals should have taken some steps to have corrected their own criminal blunders. If they had placed the Treasury in a strait by their bad legislation in 1874, the Radical Senate was the proper quarter in which to inaugurate the reform, so as to have divested it of all appearance of partizanship. But no, that would not answer the purpose; that would not afford them an opportunity to raise a demagogical cry against the Democratic majority of the House. It was a trick agreed upon in the Senate that the responsibility of impairing the Sinking Fund should be thrown upon the House. Mr. Errett knows this, and when he writes he does not write in ignorance of the facts, whatever his contemporaries may do. If the House impaired the Sinking Fund it was to be charged with extravagance. If it left it intact, it was to be held responsible for placing the State Treasury in a condition of bankruptcy. In either event the Senate was to escape all share of responsibility.

The trick was a despicable one and deceived nobody. The Senate was in political accord with the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor-General, and if they stood in need of any legislation, especially the transfer of a portion of the Sinking Fund, the Senate was the place for it to originate. Even the foolish plea at first set up that it was a revenue bill and must originate in the House was abandoned by the Senate; as it was not a revenue measure, but simply transferred revenues already collected. The whole thing was a scurvy trick concocted by the Ring. Had the House passed a bill for the transfer of the Sinking Fund, what a howl would have been set up about violating a sacred compact with the creditors of the State.

It has also been demonstrated that this was only a part of the scurvy trick. While this bit of demagoguery was to serve the purposes of the Ring in one direction, heavy unexpended balances in the Treasury was to help them in another. The interest on two or three millions more or less loaned out to private individuals, corporations and banks, would have added greatly to the campaign funds, as well as paying a handsome dividend to the Ring. They expected to kill several birds with the same stone. Entirely leaving out the question the propriety transferring a portion of the Sinking Fund, it has been demonstrated in the House that the Treasurer's estimates of receipts was at least a half a million too low, and that they would meet all the current expenditures including the charitable appropriations refused by the Senate; first, for the purpose of throwing obloquy upon the House, and second, for the purpose of retaining the amount of these rejected appropriations in the Treasury, as a balance to be used as the Ring know how to use and as they have used such balances in the past.

The State Treasurer and the Ring should know the Democratic House hesitated, and very properly, too, about putting large and unnecessarily balances in his hands, in view of the fact that it seems to be impossible to find out what the condition of the Treasury is, how the money is used, to whom the balances were loaned, and what security was taken for the loans in times past. There is no doubt that the Sinking Fund may be profitably reduced, and a portion that now goes into that fund, be turned into the general fund. But general taxation should be reduced as nearly as possibly to correspond with this diversion. The day is passed when the Treasury of the State is to carry balances that amounts to millions, to be handled by a Ring to the injury of the taxpaying public. This trick of the State Ring is now becoming pretty well understood, thanks to a Democratic House of Representatives. In due time the injury will be wiped out, and all the howling of the Ring organs about this matter will only expose the demagoguery that lies at the bottom.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

In a preceding article we have indicated in a general way the political difficulties which, in consequence of bad Administration and worse legislation, now surround us, and from which it is the duty of the Democratic party to extricate the country. It is very clear that the Republican party, if continued in power, instead of extricating, will certainly plunge the country still deeper into trouble.

Through Republican legislation, and Republican tricks of various kinds, great changes have already been brought about in the system of the United States government. We know it is very easy to say, that the civil war, involving as it did a legacy of nearly three thousand millions of debt upon our people, necessitated a change; but what sort of change did it necessitate?

It did not necessitate changing from a Democratic to an Imperial government. It did not necessitate the crushing out of States, and the introduction of military governorship, a governorship left under the control of another man, and that man seated in a chair in the city of Washington. We had a better sort of a government than this, under King George the Third; but it did not suit our people then, and it will not suit them now. The Democracy protested for years against these usurpations, in vain; it now becomes their duty to correct them. The people have taken the matter in hand, for this very purpose; for no other than the correction of abuses, and the restoration of substantial proper government. If the Democratic party neglects or fails to do this, it will be derelict; and the people will rightfully punish those leaders who fail to come up to their duty.

Some changes in the working of our government, time alone would naturally have brought about; and, so far as these are legitimate, and appropriate to new circumstances, the Democratic party is not called upon to rescind them. Progress, is part of our destiny, and no party is justifiable in putting obstacles in the way of true advancement. It has never been the nature of the Democratic party to do so; but its inherent respect for the Constitution, has, at times, fortunately placed it as an obstacle in the way of illegitimate movements of its opposing political party, while it has ever been the policy and practice of Republicanism to traduce, villify, and misrepresent these positions of the Democracy. It seems to be part of its very nature; a means adapted to a wicked end, namely: imposition upon the people. Radicalism has been the climax of national imposition.

One thing which needs speedy correction, has had a wonderful growth under Republican nursing; namely: the number of office holders, and the increase in their salaries. The people have to pay for these things, and they are now called upon to pay altogether too much. There are too many offices, and the salaries in too many cases are so high as to tempt men to hanker after them, to the neglect of other modes of living. Unnecessary offices must be abolished, and salaries must be reduced, along with the reduced value of labor. There are also offices, in which almost fabulous sums are realized by their holders. All this money is taken directly out of the pockets of the people. Such profitable places under the American government, must be wiped out of existence. Congressional legislation instead of benefiting; has become a fruitful source of injury to the people. The Republican majority seem to have considered it merely a machine, in their hands, for the establishment and perpetuation of monopolies; though one of the cardinal maxims of our government should be, that no monopolies should exist—such surely is the true spirit of free government.

Congressional legislation has not only overstepped its legitimate bounds in this way, but it has gone very far out of its proper path to find, under the most strained constructions of the Constitution, objects to legislate upon which the framers of our fundamental law expressly designed should not be touched by Congress. Under the plea of cheap transportation, for instance, Congress has been ransacking the continent to find some way of involving our already overburdened people in vast expenditures which should serve to keep up the public debt, and render heavy taxation inevitable, and perpetual. It must be a duty of the Democratic party to put a stop to this; to confine our representatives strictly within the limits of legitimate powers conferred upon them.

Our country, situated as it is, does not stand in need of a standing army. There are no foreign foes on this continent that the United States, as a whole, or any State in particular has to fear. We are it is true still in close proximity with our Indian neighbors and friends on our borders. We have not yet quite robbed them of all their possessions; and until this shall be consummated, perhaps flying troops will have to be kept to aid the peaceful settlement of the whites upon the soil of the red man; but the less we have of the military spirit, and the more we encourage peaceful employments among our people, the better for us as a nation. No more military Presidents.

Another duty of the Democracy, is to see that proper, lawful bounds are clearly defined and sacredly respected in connection with the executive action of the President. That officer, must be stripped of every particle of assumed authority, and brought to a rigid accountability, under clearly defined limitations of the Constitution. The the rights of States, as such, and the rights of individuals as citizens of particular States, must not be frittered away at the will of the President, or at the will of Congress, or at the will of an irresponsible Attorney-General. All of those personal rights, which in the Constitution, and in a common sense view, are pronounced inalienable, must be allowed so to remain; they must not be subverted or destroyed by act of Congress, by acts of the President, by courts, or by all of these combined. The people must assert their independence of everything but the obligations of the Constitution, and the people's servants must be forced to confirm themselves to that. It is the duty of the Democratic party, to see that this is done; for, without their decisive action, it assuredly never will be accomplished. Shall it be said, that a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives alone, with the Senate and the President opposed to it, can effect nothing? It is not so. The House of Representatives is the popular body. It is nearest to the people; and this Democratic majority is fresh from the people, from the masses who are moving toward the assertion of their disenthralment from the incubus of Radicalism. This Democratic majority, representing as it does, the latest will of the people, can do much. It can lay the foundation deep and strong for the great reforms which must come. It can stop extravagance in public expenditures. It can plug thousands of money leaks in the national treasury. It can curb the vaulting ambition of the President and his outside Cabinet, it can cause some of the roaring lions of the Senate to sing as gently as the sucking dove. It would be indeed strange, if the people, speaking through their immediate representatives, should not be heard, and heeded. At all events, there can be nothing clearer than this; that it is the solemn duty of the Democratic party to act, and to speak out fearlessly for and in behalf of the people.

THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia Press prints an editorial of more than ordinary malignity, intended to fire the Republican rank and file in the coming political canvass, with the thread-bare war cries of ten and twelve years past. The Democratic party of the North is denounced in mass as having sympathised with the rebellion, aided and assisted in its progress and lamented its failure. It is perfectly transparent, that this is the last resort of a party drooping to decay, and that unless a rehash of the horrors of Andersonville and Libby prison succeed, bankruptcy follows. The Democracy of the North don't propose to carry on a defensive campaign, but a bold, aggressive one. The men who have mismanaged public affairs for fifteen years must now answer for their conduct. The spirit of investigation has seized upon the people and they will not be diverted by the clap-traps of loyal leagues, which proved of service when the passions of war artfully used, prevented the true state of affairs being made plain. Yet the Press is willing to admit:

> There is no doubt whatever that the unsettled condition of affairs in the South has much to do with the depression of trade in the North. The moment an agricultural region is effected by any cause, either the failure of crops or the demoralization of labor, the manufacturer is the first to feel it, and when the manufacturer loses his market, the loss and the damage to the agriculturist are increased. The business interests of all sections of our vastly extended country are reciprocal, and the moment you impair one you injure all the others.

Then why not adopt the policy of conciliation instead of perpetuating the hatreds growing out of the strife? The country is going to pieces in the hands of the Republican party, and the people have determined to save it if possible by dismissing the present incompetent rulers, and placing sound Democrats in their place?

NO FACTION.

Frequent mention is made in the city Republican press, and occasionally by correspondents to various journals throughout the State, of the existence of a faction in this city and county in the Democratic ranks. For the benefit of all concerned, we beg leave to state from personal knowledge that such is not the case. The Democracy of the county including the two cities, was never more united or harmonious in its personal or political relations.

There exists no factions nor cliques nor disagreements except in the brains of the opposition, always ready to create discord and anxious to promote disaffection. The Democracy of Allegheny county is a unit, and will enter the coming political contest with more than its accustomed vigor, with thousands of tax oppressed and disgusted Republicans to assist in the work of reform and political regeneration.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

We have not heard so much lately as we used to hear about President Grant paying the public debt out of his own pocket. In fact he had apparently given up that praiseworthy practice, which at one time gained him so much credit, and his admirers will rejoice to learn, from the monthly statement published to-day, that he has resumed it. At least there is an apparent decrease of some three and a half millions since the last statement. About two millions of this, however, can be accounted for by the retirment of legal-tenders, under the recent law, to the extent of four-fifths of the additional issue of national bank circulation. Beyond this the favorable showing is due to an increase of coin in the Treasury. The currency balance is down to next to nothing.—Phila. Times.

A COMMITTEE of the Massachusetts Legislature are considering the expediency of incorporating "fidelity insurance companies," to insure the personal honesty of officers, public or private, under bonds or other special obligation for the faithful administration of their offices.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT CONVENTION IN COLUMBUS, O.

In looking over the proceedings of this religious Amendment Convention, we find some statements and views concerning the events which occurred about the time of the formation of the American Constitution, which are not exactly reconcilable. In the long and able address of the President of the Convention, though throughout the speaker asserted that it was a "Christian" government that was established, no proof whatever is adduced. Dr. Franklin, and General Washington, are introduced, as claiming it to be a "Christian" government, established by a "Christian people; yet according to the speakers own showing, there is not one word about Christ, or about the "Christian" religion, although "God," and "Almighty God," are mentioned, reverentially, by both Franklin and Washington.

The President of the Convention, in saying "that the Pilgrim Fathers sought the shores of America to establish a community wherein every man should be free to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," tells the whole and true story, in a nut shell. That is exactly what they did; and the only way that men in a free country can be free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, is, for the government to keep its hands off, and let them do it. The moment that the government, the soulless embodiment of the people's secular power, undertakes to say what sort of religion its people shall enjoy, whether Christian, or some other, that moment the aforesaid freedom of conscience disappears. Why cannot amendment men see this? Let us glance for a moment at some of the utterances of the speakers in this Convention of Christians; and we will here say that we do this without intending to animadvert in the least upon the individual Christian character of any of the gentlemen of the Convention. It is only their publicly expressed views, upon an important national subject, with which we have to do, without the slightest reference to the personal character of the gentlemen, which, so far as we know, is entirely unexceptionable.

The animus of the intending Christian proceedings in the future, may be gathered in part, from the following:

"By the grace of God, humble as we may appear, we shall kindle the fire that shall drive out infidelity. We may not see the result, but we will hand the cause down to our children."

Is this Christianity? It is not like the Christianity exemplified by Christ himself. We suggest, that if putting the word "God" in the Constitution is to kindle such a powerful religious fire, that it had better not be put in, till after all religions not in exact conformity with the politico-religious party happening to be in power in the country when they erect the government into a religious machine, shall have been made fire-proof; otherwise, they too, might be scorched, while the fire should be driving out infidelity. Nor should the fire be lighted till infidelity shall be more accurately described, and more thoroughly understood. The burning of witches, is still within the memory of men now living; but it has been supposed that mankind had now acquired sufficient intelligence to repudiate such stuff.

"Government is a divine institution; it can only secure the rights we hold from God." True, government, as an abstract idea, comes from God. The government of Moses, came from God; yet we do not want that now in the United States.

King George, who tyrannized over our weak, but freedom-loving colonies, claimed to rule by "divine right." Nearly all kings have so claimed; and, according to the scriptures, there were Kings who did so rule; but these things being so, it does not therefore logically follow, that in the course of events a people should not arise possessed of a sufficient love for their kind, and with enough sense and independence to form a better government, under the Providence of God; one better adapted to the advanced civilization of the world, and so framed that it should always be level with a progressive civilization. Seeing how mankind had suffered, from religious persecution, from the religionists, as such, who happened to be in power in the old world, whether Catholics or Protestants, our forefathers wisely decided to eliminate this bone of contention from that abstraction—"the Government;" leaving it as it should be left, entirely disconnected from the personal "religion" of the individuals. Individuals, not "governments," are responsible to God. Governments are responsible only in the world's affairs, for governmental action; but in our country, we have decided fundamentally, that government shall not be a go-between, between our people and our Maker. We deal with God, not with human government, in our religious life. We select each one his own church, or his own religious denomination, or we may elect to join neither; and no man under the government, or the government itself in any manner, shape, or form, has a right to make the humblest or the most ignorant citizen afraid, or to call him to account in the slightest particular for his religious belief, or his unbelief. This is the foundation and corner stone of American free government. Absolute separation of the government from the peoples religions. We quote again:

"If this be the establishment of the Christian religion, we are in favor of the establishment of the Christian religion. We are not in favor of the establishment of heathenism, infidelity or atheism."

We may ask, who is? Probably every man who took part in framing the Constitution of the United States was a Christian; yet these very sensible Christians decided, after mature deliberation, that there should be no government establishment of religions, or religious tests, they were undoubtedly opposed to heathenism, infidelity and atheism; as much so as the Christians who assembled in Columbus could be. No one, at any time, has shown an intention of making heathenism, &c., the groundwork of our government. Heathenism, is nothing more nor less than a phase of ignorance. As good Christians as any who met in Columbus, see much more danger in connecting our government with religious matters, than can possibly arise from keeping them separate. Are not the opinions of these Christians to be allowed due consideration? We quote further:

"But is there danger? There are things in our political life that fill us with shame and pain. Political corruption is every where. What is political corruption? It is theft and perjury."

Yes, we grant that this is a true picture, not in the least overdrawn; but we think it a grave error to ascribe this state of affairs to any defect in the American Constitution. So-called Christian Statesman, who have had the political power for years, have done this thing; and they have done it in spite of the best Constitution, that has ever been in the world, not because of it. They have overridden it and to them, to General Grant, to nearly all leaders of the dominant Republican Party—from which this God in the Constitution party seems to be a sort of side-issue; these gentlemen should appeal for the redress of the abounding evil of these days. They were appealed to by the people of the United States, in vain; until the people have been forced to take the matter into their own hands, and demand many of these faithless Christians public servants to private life. All good men, no matter what may be their particular religious belief—which is for the most part purely a matter of local education, will concur in one of the sentiments expressed in the amendment Convention, as follows:

"Moral force is the only powerful force. Want of moral principle is what is the matter with the nation."

We would make only one little amendment. All of our people, as a "nation," should not come under this ban. Granted that our public men, a large number of them are devoid of proper principle, we deny that the people, generally, who have been deceived and imposed upon by these scoundrels, are also without principle. Whether the word God had been in the Constitution, or out of it, these public politicians would have acted precisely the the same; and if the government, at Washington—if the capitol and the White House had been stuffed from the cellar to the dome with religion, the lying, the perjury, the rascality, and the theft, would have been just the same. This can be truly said, without any disrespect to the Christian religion, or to religion in general. It is a mistake to charge the sins of base leaders, upon our people. We quote again:

"The leaving out of a few words from the Constitution is at the bottom of this. Infidelity has stepped side by side with our other difficulties. Christian principle has saved us thus far, and will save us as long as it is not overthrown and crushed. We are determined to take that power which made us what we are, and make it the oriflamme of our future progress. This is the object and end of our movement."

There is certainly no line or word of Christ teaching his followers to place themselves is such a warlike attitude. On the contrary, Christ distinctly disclaimed and deprecated seeking after secular power: and although Christ was infinitely above any man of his own times, or of all time. He taught mankind that his mission did not relate to secular governmental authority at all; but to men, as individuals. Hence, when it is claimed, that "Government is a high moral institution, not only for temporal, but for moral and religious purposes"—it is necessary to understand distinctly what is meant by the introduction of the word "religious" in this particular connection?

If it means to say, that the people of the United States, when they united to form a government under which they could live in harmony, and peace, meant, that the government itself, should represent some particular religion, it says what is not true; for that is the very thing that they purposely did not intend it to be. They did, however, mean, that men of all religion should be protected: should be safe from the open or covert attacks of any religionists, who might happen to have the control of the government. It was not against an abstraction, that our forefathers were providing; it was against the worst of actual tyrannies which has ever been in the world; namely, religious tyranny. It is because Christians, wielding secular power, as all history shows, have been heretofore led away from the peaceful and humbled walks prescribed by Christ, that it is necessary to separate completely church and religion of all kinds, from the State; which, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, can never be a "personality." We quote again:

"The people were Christian, and the nation, in its capacity as a 'personality,' responsible to God, felt and acknowledged its responsibility." This is an impossible thing. No nation, no mere nationality, can suffer future punishment, or be amenable in a religious sense to God. The people, as individuals, and in no other way, are thus responsible and amenable. The orators of the Convention, perhaps inadvertently, confounded things, when referring to what took place in Congress, in the olden time, in connection with certain forms of worship. We quote once more:

"The next Christian act of the Government was a resolution of both Houses directing. 'That after the oath shall have been administered to the President he, attended by the vice President, the Speaker and members of the Senate, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear Divine Service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress.'"

This being assumed to be a correct account of what occurred, what does it prove? It proves, that the Constitution does not prohibit the members of Congress from being devout, and even honest. Under the Constitution, as it is every member of Congress if be pleased might be an Episcopalian churchman; and the rules of such a Congress might prescribe an Episcopal Chaplain to preach to them in Congress; and if you please to accompany Congress to an Episcopal Chapel; but mark, it could not compel a single Congressman to attend, no matter what religion he might profess, unless it suited his pleasure so to do. Mark, again; that the very next Congress might be Presbyterian, or Catholic, or Methodist, or Baptist; and that next Congress might make other rules for itself. There was, there is nothing in the Constitution of the country prohibiting this sort of member of Congress action; though it might prove distasteful to many members, and others. The action, which the Constitution was and is designed to prohibit, is such action as would compel a man, under some penalty, to do this or that or to refrain therefrom, in connection with his religious belief. Action, that would prescribe a sectarian religious test oath, as preliminary to the exercise of some State or national right of citizenship. Action, that would make it legal for any man or set of men in public office to ask a freeman anything whatever concerning his religious belief. This is what the Constitution means, when prohibiting all religious tests, and declaring, that no church establishment shall ever be recoguized by the government.

If the American Constitution be so amended that the Jew for example, because of his religion, shall be deemed unchristian, and therefore unfitted to be a full American citizen—if religion shall be so far incorporated into the fundamental law, that elected officers, stalking before high heaven dressed in a little brief authority, may demand of their fellow citizens to give account of their religious belief, before they shall be allowed to vote, or to take office, or to be naturalized; or in a thousand other ways that secular and religious matters might be made to clash, Christianity would receive in our land a greater blow than it has ever yet encountered.

The heavenly beauty of the American Constitution is its complete separation of the secular from the religious. The importance of this cardinal fact it is impossible to over-estimate. Some of the most active among the men who are now loudest in their demands for amending the Constitution by putting into it the leaven of religion, are the very persons who are also loudest in their denunciation of the old world attempts to govern through some religious or semi-religious bodies. Is there no inconsistency here? Is it not strange?

It seems to us that the convention, in one of their closing resolutions, undo much of what they previously assert, when they proclaim that, "undoubtedly the age is passing through a religious crisis! But it is not Christianity that is on trial but ourselves." Just so.

The people have been terribly mistaught by Republican rulers for some years; but they are just now proving, that they are superior naturally to their teachers. There is no body of forty million of people on earth superior to our own in the exhibition of true, honorable manhood, when our people are not crowded down into the dust as they have been by rulers, claiming to be Christian Statesmen. Truly, it is no Christianity that is on trial, but those who have been desecrating the name and the spirit of Christianity, and their high public positions to base uses. The remedy is not to be found by putting the sacred name of religion into the constitution, but by remanding all of these whited sepulchres to private life. God is taking care of all nations—of the people of all nations. If the people will send honest, faithful men instead of hypocrites to Congress, will be better than fretting about the word "God" in the Constitution.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Tennessee Legislature has submitted to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the meeting of the body once in four years.

COMPULSORY education does not impress itself favorably upon the Ohio Legislature. The bill which provided for it was defeated in the Senate.

EMOTIONAL insanity has taken a new departure in Jersey City. A citizen of that place has just been arrested for forgery, and confesses the crime, alleging that he committed it that he might be sent to State Prison and thereby escape from his wife.

THE Shreveport (La.) Times after commenting on the happy deliverance of Arkansas from her political affiliations, adds "Let our people but be united, reasonable and judicious, and the drama of Arkansas politics, with the same result, will be played out here."

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, in a speech at New Haven on Tuesday evening alluding to the national finances, said "The country could have afforded to Boutwell five million dollars a year to have him stay at home and leave the Treasury alone."

THE German Minister of War has ordered a cannon of 14½ inch bore to be made from the block of steel, weighing more than 52 tons, which attracted so much attention at the Vienna Exposition. The gun it is calculated, will be able to pierce a 15-inch plate at a distance of a mile and a quarter.

ADJUTANT-General Bingham, of the state of Missouri, has discovered fraud in the issue of certificates of debt on account of the state for war services during the civil war. One regiment was "certificated" to the extent of $100,000 worth of service never performed, and other frauds are intimated.

THE Milwaukee News is authority for the rather apocryphal story of three young frogs that were lately found enclosed in a solid block of ice in a cave. The ice and frogs were placed in a room near the fire, and soon after the frogs were discovered sitting on the edge of the tub gleefully chirping their spring songs.

THE organs are proclaiming very vociferously that the Cameron excursion to Mexico has no political significance, but was undertaken purely for pleasure. Why then they not give equal prominence to the fact that this "pleasure excursion" is taking a government vessel provisioned at the expense of the United States?—Detroit Free Press.

THERE is food for thought in this paragraph from the Boston Herald. "The people who think it impossible for Ex-President Grant to get a nomination for a third Term have not looked at the figures. There will be 369 votes in the Convention. Of these the 16 Southern States will cast 138. Grant could get all these to-day and 48 more would give him a majority. He would undoubtedly be the strongest candidate on the first ballot were the Convention to be held next week."

IN conversation recently with a representative of the St. Louis Republican Representative Phelps said that "Republican party is now squarely divided in itself, and from this time until the national convention next year, the test between the Grant, or Radical, the Blaine, or Conservative, factions will be unremitting." He added that President was undoubtedly in the field either for a renomination or to dictate candidate for the succession.

SAM WARD on congressional dinners: "A senatorial dinner must be more stylish than a dinner of M. C's. The first are always more recherche, and I believe I myself more dignified upon such occasions. With the members of the house, on the other hand, a free and easy way is admissible, and the dinner contains, as a rule, one great dish especially proposed for the occasion, the rest of the bill of fare being of the usual character. For instance, I will sometimes serve them a ham. I put it for four days in water, changing it three times a day, then boil it five hours in cider, with a wisp of new hay; then I bake it with brandy, sherry, or claret, according to the weather, and when they have eaten a slice of that ham, why, they will vote any damned thing I want in congress.

THE WAY TO WOO.

Don't be in too great a hurry—
Hurries never pay;
Take your time, a wary general
Always feels his way;
Do not pull your line too quickly,
Rather give it play.

Take her sometimes to a concert—
Sometimes to a ball;
Sometimes spend a pleasant evening—
Sometimes only call;
Sometimes 'twill be far the wisest
Not to go at all.

Do not meet your would-be rivals
With a jealous frown;
Show her that you don't care twopence
For a man in town;
Praise her other beaux; then surely
She will run them down.

Send her presents—not too costly,
Trifles light as air;
Dainty fruits to please her palate,
Flowers for her hair—
Something that will show you chose it,
Fairest for the fair.

Vex her sometimes (constant sunshine
Is so very tame),
Just a little dash of water
Brightens up a flame;
Love that does'nt phiz and splutter
Isn't worth the name.

Then at last some quiet evening,
(Moonlight nights are stale),
Drop into her cosy parlor,
Looking rather pale;
Strive to hide your woe unuttered.
But be sure to fail.

Just hint of a distant journey,
As a secret half confessed;
Darkly speak of hidden sorrow,
That forbids you rest;
Whisper that 'tis hard to leave her,
But perhaps 'tis best.

And then if she should blush and tremble
With a shy surprise—
If there is no roguish sparkle
Trinkling in her eyes—
Then tell the old, old story,
Told first 'neath Eden's skies.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

There is reason to expect better results from the English expedition, which will start for the Arctic regions in the coming summer, than were obtained from any of its predecessors. Indeed, we are so impressed by the accounts of the elaborate and thoughtful preparations that are making by the British Government that we are almost inclined to believe in the probability of definite results being reached. Certainly no exploring expedition for Polar seas before fitted out has had so much money lavished upon it as this, and none has been so well fitted by the accumulated experience of the world in reference to Arctic exploration.

The papers relating to the expedition have been laid before Parliament, and we are in possession for the first time of all the particulars. It is well known to our readers that Mr. Disraeli shortly after his accession to power last year officially informed the Admiralty that the Government had resolved to send an expedition to explore the Arctic country, and if possible to reach the Pole. Since that time preparations have been actively going on. A board of naval officers experienced in Arctic navigation was formed for consultation. Great care was exercised in the selection of a commanding officer. The subordinate officers, scientific assistants and crew have been picked from a host of volunteers, the selection in each case being guided by the physical and mental fitness of the candidate for the special work involved in Arctic exploration—experience in this perilous labor being largely taken into account. The advice of eminent men in all departments of science, as to the advantages that may be derived from a successful examination of the Polar regions has been invoked. The plan of campaign has been carefully and elaborately designed, the course for every day spent from the sailing to the return of the expedition being staked out, with directions as to what shall be done to meet this and that possible emergency, even to the eventual abandonment of the ships if necessity requires. The vessels to compose the expedition have been chosen with the same deliberation. And to crown all, Parliament has made the generous allowance of nearly half a million dollars to fit out the enterprise, and will maintain it on the same liberal scale.

The start will be made in the early summer, two vessels, a steamer belonging to the Navy named the Alert, and a whaling ship rechristened the Discovery, will lead the van and do the best of the work. The route to the Pole by Smith's Sound is preferred, and at the entrance of the Sound a relief or depot ship will be stationed. A vessel called the Paddora, fitted out by private enterprise, in part that of Lady Franklin, is expected to accompany the expedition. This summer no more will be attempted than to push as far north as possible, and secure winter quarters. In the spring of 1876 a great overland sledging expedition will set out in search of the Pole. This is the main purpose of the voyage, and all the preparations are bent in that direction. Should this tour of discovery be successful the vessels will return to England before the next winter begins. But should it be thought advisable to stay through another winter and continue explorations, provision has been made for that contingency also. It is announced that the Danish Government has sent out directions to its official representative in Greenland to give every possible assistance to the adventurous Englishmen, and that the government of the United States has placed at their disposal the supplies planted along the shores of Smith's Sound by the Polaris navigators.

This, in brief, is the news about the latest attempt to solve the problem which has baffled the skill and courage of mankind for the last hundred years. Americans have borne a conspicuous part in these efforts, and while they will rejoice with all the civilized world if the British expedition of 1875-76 is successful, it will not be without a pang of regret that the crowning honor was not achieved by an American. It has been a national aspiration, ever since the Grinnell expedition sailed, that the Stars and Stripes should be planted first at the Pole. If the fiery cross of England wins the position, our national vanity will be sorely tried. But there is the South Pole to be discovered.—[N. Y. World, March 30th.

COUNTERFEITING PENNIES.

[London Letter.]

It is reported that an unknown person recently wrote to the First Lord of the Treasury saying that he had succeeded in counterfeiting the pennies of the realm. He was very frank in his communication, telling the officer that he had made £2,000 sterling by the operation, and furthermore described how the counterfeits might be detected. So far as the public know, his story is likely to be true. According to the common belief, all pennies having a capital "H" under the date of 1874 are bogus. I have seen hundreds and thousands of them in circulation within the past few months. Whether this nameless genius intends to go on with his counterfeiting, hereafter leaving out the test "H"—a trick very well known—or is really conscious stricken, I do not pretend to say. It is only just to add, however, that many people declare that the pennies with the "H" are perfectly genuine after all.

THE SPRING BONNET.

A lady Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes thus:

Notwithstanding the cold weather the spring bonnets are out in full bloom and beauty. They are very pretty this season, and very becoming to almost any style of feminine face. The old graceful gipsy shape, set rather on the back of the head, yet coming well forward, and fitting closely and snugly over the back hair, is the most in vogue. The high brim of the front stands up somewhat too much above the head for actual beauty, but when the space is filled in with flowers the effect is good. Flowers are to be worn in lavish profusion. Every fashionable bonnet now looks like a perambulating bouquet. Flowers fill up the brim, load the front, wreath the crown, and dangle in long, drooping sprays over the wearer's shoulders. Rice straw and the coarser straws are in great favor. A very beautiful bonnet which was shown me was made of rice straw. The exterior disappeared completely under a wreath of wheat, oats, and poppies, and sprays of oats drooped at the back. The high brim was lined with black velvet with a single bow of poppy-colored silks set at one side. Another was of black straw with a broad scarf of white matelasse Surah tied around the crown, and held down in front by a large cluster of tea roses. Over the crown was laid a row of mingled white and black ostrich feathers, ten being employed to form this garniture. A wreath of tea-roses inside the brim and broad strings of white matelasse Surah completed the whole. A delicate and graceful bonnet for a young girl was composed of rice straw with a wide puff of blue silk around the crown; the brim was lined with blue silk and filled in with pale rosebuds. All these were of the gipsy shape. Another very pretty and youthful looking bonnet of rice straw had the wide brim that was so popular last year; it was lined with pale blue silk, the brim raised at one side and confined with a bow, and a wreath of forget-me-nots encircled the front; the crown was shaded by two long and very rich pale blue ostrich feathers. A shape specially reserved for young girls is somewhat like an inverted saucer, which does not sound very effective, but which on the head is very stylish and pretty.

THE REWARD OF THE SINGLE.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean rises to suggest: "In view of the many weddings resorted to by married persons for the purpose, as is alleged by a respectable unmarried person, of laying their friends under contribution of wooden spoons, tin kettles, china cups, silver, gold, and precious stones, the spinsters and bachelors of the United States deem it unjust to themselves and the efforts they so frequently make to pacify, wheedle, or otherwise conciliate the offspring of the married persons aforesaid, that they should be denied the pleasure of a centennial or anniversary to commemorate their own singleness of purpose and unflinching efforts in the cause of family peace. When a bachelor has completed his twentieth year an appropriate offering might be a gift of receipted tailors' bills, or perhaps a set of boxing materials, or a volume of Tupper. Thirty years of loneliness could be neatly ushered in with a gift of pipes, cigars, and other utensils for the adornment of the silent chamber. Forty years—well! A bottle of hair dye, or Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' would come in appropriately, and the half hundred might be celebrated by a present of a wig or wigs of different shapes and sizes. After that age there is perhaps no better gift than a neat thing in coffins, or tombstone detailing all the virtues of the single man. For a maiden, presents are always in order up to the age of thirty. After that the anniversaries might be tastefully varied with gifts of embroidery, teapots, little bottles for holding scents, or—something comfortable, the compassionable parrot or the amiable and unobtrusive cat. Married folks have had it their own way for so long that it is time to give the lonely ones a chance."

A DANGEROUS MAN AMONG THE WIDOWS.

[Boston Herald.]

West Randolph, Vt., has an interesting subject of talk in two breach of promise suits, brought against E. B. Batchelder, a well-to-do farmer living about a mile below the village. Mr. Batchelder was a widower, about fifty years old, and naturally not inclined to lead the secluded life of single blessedness, so last summer he commenced an indiscriminate slaughter among the widows. The first victim of his smiles was a widow Kellogg, who soon succumbed to his arduous wooing; but, alas for human calculations—after billing and cooing for a time, the widower became enamored of another widow, by the name of Laura Brown, *nee* Ordway, less ancient than his first love, and again the seige commenced. Her heart proving not of stone, soon reposed in the safe repository of his breast. Then came the tug of war, and before he could make a choice between the two another gushing widow crosses his vision, and with all the fire and ardor of youth he again laid siege, and soon she, too, like the rest, surrendered her heart, and they were married. Now, Mrs. Kellogg wants $5,000 damages, and Mrs. Brown claims $10,000, while Batchelder says he shall fight it out if it takes the last dollar, and as each of his accusers can command plenty of money, a lively time and some rich scandal may be expected.

A FARMER, having buried his wife, waited upon the grave digger, who had performed the necessary duties, to pay him his fees. Being of a niggardly disposition he endeavored to get the knight of the spade to abate his charges. The patience of the latter becoming exhausted he grasped his shovel impulsively, and, with an angry look, exclaimed: "Doon wi' another shillin', or up she comes!" The threat had the desired effect.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S TABLE.

There's a time-honored subject, that's partly retired
And gone on "half pay" for a number of years,
Which at its first advent, was greatly admired,
A solid utensil and free from veneers.
It first found a home, in a one-story dwelling,
Where Virtue and Faith were the lessons instilled,
Where hope drew the picture, bright future foretelling
And Peace and Content sent a happy home filled:
There stood the nice table, the three-legged table,
My grandmo her's table, of circular build.

It stood not alone, for a plain, high-backed settle,
That cornered so neighborly up to the jamb,
The back-log, the crane and the singing teakettle,
All real as Truth and as distant from sham,
The old fashioned clock too, was taking the measure
Of time's rapid flitting in sunshine and storm;
While the spint-bottomed chairs, each a family treasure
Encircled the fire place, cosy and warm,
With that blackcherry table, that three-egged table,
My grandmother's table, of circular form.

What stores of provision that table supported,
The palm, wholesome food of our grandfathers's days
The "bean porridge hot" on the list as reported,
The doughnuts crooked up in such numberless ways;
No wonder complacency always hath crowned it,
Its dignified quaintness would lead one to smile,
Were it not that the dear ones who once met around it
Have nearly all passed down the narrow defile,
The blackcherry table, that three-legged table,
My grandmother's table, of circular style.

BURNING OF THE RICHMOND THEATRE—A RARE HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The following letter, written December 28th, 1811, from Richmond, by Major A. S. Woolridge to Hon. James Pleasant, at Washington, D. C., is given to the public for the first time, and is a rare contribution to the local history of that city.

"DEAR SIR—Thursday evening the Richmond theatre was consumed by fire and from one to two hundred persons consumed. Awfully fatal was the event of that disastrous night and not one family in Richmond but mourns the loss of some dear connection or esteemed friend. Among the dead are numbered the chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, the President of the bank, Mr. Botts and family, Mrs. Gallego, Mrs. Patterson, and many others of your acquaintance. The Governor had effected his escape, but returned to rescue his daughter and with her was consumed. Yesterday his body, out of sixty-nine which were taken from the ruins, was the only one known; and for that consolation his friends are alone indebted to his stock-buckle, which, uninjured, bore testimony to the identity of his person.

"In Mr. Botts' untimely death and much lamented exit is recorded a course as amiably magnanimous as rare and unexampled. As he could not release his wife and little children he chose to bow to the supremacy of death surrounded by his family, and was seen by some of his friends standing on an eminence in the house, when all prospect of escape had passed away, and with a composure and resolution truly astonishing, consigned an infant he had left at home to the care of some friend. After which, as the flames approached, he tore the hair from his head and fed the fire; and eventually met death in the embrace of connubial and parental enthusiasm. Had he lived to the age of Methuselah—nay, even to the end of time, perhaps so glorious an opportunity might never again have offered, in which he could bear equal testimony to the triumph of a husband and father over the loss of life.

"It is said that Mr. Venable effected his escape several times, and at last was buried amidst the general destruction, a martyr to the finer feelings of humanity.

"A young man by the name of Gibbon has purchased renown on earth and an asylum in heaven by having snatched from the flames a beloved mother, whom he bore to safety, and returned to rescue her to whom his future life was pledged. He clasped her in his arms and endeavored to save her, but the flames enveloped them, and they died as they would have lived—tenderly dear to each other. Mrs. Patterson leaped from a window fronting the second row of boxes and luxated her neck. A Mr. Marshall, from one of the Western counties, saved a number of women by dropping them through an upper window and as he attempted to save himself by jumping from the window a lady clasped him round the neck. He was killed and she escaped in safety. Mr. Edwin Hervie (Edwin J., son of General John Hervie, colonel in the commissary department of Virginia during the revolution, M. C. and register of the state land registry office; General John was the father of General Jacquline B. Harvie—R. A. B.) whose heroic exertions will long be recollected, it is supposed will expire to-day from the effects of the flames. Robert Stanard, Esq., saved from the flames a Miss Craig, to whom he is to be shortly united. The rescue was desperately perilous. Her sister, who was with her, perished. Perhaps there never was so great a change in any city in the world as Richmond experienced. Thursday morning was ushered into existence with a resplendent calmness unexampled before at this season of the year. Never did the sun dawn on so many smiling cheerful faces in Richmond as on that day. Cheerful gaiety dispensed its pleasurable influence over every part of the city; deep interest was felt in the play for that evening. It was a new Gallic play, translated by a gentleman of Richmond. The after-piece was the "Bleeding Nun" (Agnes or the Bleeding Nun.—R. A. B.) and this the last week of performance. The house was full—nay, passing full. The play passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience, and the afterpiece had progressed to the second act. Mr. Vest, whose comic powers have long amused the people of Richmond, was on the stage—general glee and hilarity had thrown the house into wild esctacy. In a minute the scene is changed; Robertson bursts on the stage and in a horrible voice announces fire. The sad sequel I will not attempt to describe; its misery I can feel, but never can portray. Suffice, therefore, to say that wild despair and precipitate alarm apparently transfixed hundreds to the floor. Some thus situated met furious death unconscious of his approach: others were borne lifeless and hurled lifeless from the windows. Two minutes had not elapsed ere the theatre was filled with smoke and flames, the candles extinguished and one-fourth of the persons who had gone to the play were on fire. Imagine to yourself the situation of Sodom and Gomorrah when the vengeance of Heaven visited them in a torrent of fire. Behold the Sicilian Isles blotted from existence by terrific earthquakes—see the lava of Ætna and Mount Vesuvius swallowing up whole cities—and then, even then, you will have but a faint idea of the wild horror that rived in twain the hearts of those who beheld this scene. Each individual who beheld it felt as if every being was snatched from existence save himself, who was deprived of the pleasure of following his friends. The flames, as if sent from the lower regions, reversed the order of nature, and instead of ascending, were with violent velocity forced from the roof into the pit and boxes, and appeared to creep on the earth in furious pursuit of prey. There were some present who had beheld the destruction of thousands in battle, and seen cities swallowed up unmoved, that bowed in humble submission to this frightful spectre or handmaid to fate. Who could remain collected when he beheld at least five thousand persons in tears and frantic with despair surrounding the funeral pile of so many friends and relatives?—It may be truly said the flames feasted on beauty, age, infancy, worth, honor and talent. Oh, how estimable, fate, was thine offering to heaven! May its incense reach the throng of the most High, and there be received as a propitiation for those who remain.

"The day succeeding this eventful night bears ample testimony to the reverential honor paid the dead; not a carriage of any description was seen on the streets, and every door, even down to the meanest hovel, was shut. The several departments of government closed their functions; and all festivity is proscribed by the Common Hall for four months.

"Scarce two weeks have passed since the carnage on the Wabash was succeeded immediately by several alarming evidences of earthquakes in the South. Then this fatal fire, preceded by several horrid murders and accidents in the neighborhood. Doctor Henderson a few days since stabbed mortally Mr. Robertson, and two men have been found dead near Richmond. These are awful forebodings of Heaven's vengeance. May it be averted. I have made two narrow escapes lately—one from the tumbling of a coal pit; the other a fall from my horse.

"I am, with sentiments of high esteem, your most obedient servant

"A. S. WOOLDRIDGE.

"Hon. James Pleasants, Washington."

PROVERBS REFUTED.

It has been said of old that "A bird in the hand is worth two in the Bush." Try it. Take a bird (any bird will do) in your hand, and hold it securely, then take a passage in the first vessel you can find (any vessel will do) and proceed to the Antipodes, still retaining the bird in the hand, where the Bush is supposed to be. When you arrive, examine the bird which you have in your hand and compare it with any two birds you can find in the Bush. Estimate their relative value. You will find that the proverb has led you astray.

Again. It has been said that "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back." Imprimis, how long would a man go about until he had satisfied himself that he had found the "last" straw? But we will grant, for the sake of argument, that the "last straw" has been found. Now take your camel (any camel will do) and cautiously deposit that straw upon the back of the camel, and carefully observe whether the spine of that quadruped is dislocated. It is to be imagined not. How then this proverb?

Once more. It has been spoken, and written, that if you "Take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." Make the experiment. Take pence (say three pence) and place them in your purse, and put your purse in your pocket. Button your pocket, if your pocket is buttonable; or deposit the three pence with your banker, or invest them in a Canadian oil-well. Next take a sovereign (anybody's sovereign will do) and place it carefully on the pavement (the centre of a coal plate is not a bad spot), and after retiring up the stage, and "dissembling," observe how that sovereign will take care of itself.—[Punch.

RICH MEN WITH POOR BUT HONEST PARENTS.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Sir John Crossley during a political canvass in Halifax, publicly referred to the fact that his mother was a servant girl on small wages. The story as told to me is that this girl was receiving six pounds a year, but that being very thrifty she had managed to save up a little fortune, amounting in all to forty pounds. Mr. Crossley, who married her, had nothing at all. On the forty pounds they set up a shop in which various useful things were sold, the business being entirely conducted by the wife. Having gained more money by this means, the business was gradually enlarged, until finally they resolved to restrict it to a special article—carpets. Next followed the project of a single loom; the one loom multiplied itself to a small room full. Then they bought the patent of the American Bigelow loom, and this seems to have caused their business to enlarge very rapidly. The first poor little building with which they began—a picture of it is kept in a frame—expanded like a magical tree, and now their establishments have spread into a town of their own, the buildings being connected by high bridges, passing above the streets. They employ five thousand hands, and their machinery is turned by seven steam engines, representing an aggregate power of three thousand horse.

WINGS VERSUS LEGS.

The hottest-looking man of the season was seen yesterday in a red flannel shirt chasing a red rooster on the sunny side of the street. It finally "lit" on a hot-house, and crowed a warm defence to its pursuer, who, as he scraped the beaded sweat from his glowing features, was heard to exclaim: "Oh, durn your old carcass, it'll take more coal than you're worth to boil it up tender enough for the borders; and if they want chicken for dinner worse than I do they'll have to run you down, for drat my legs if I'll waste any more time on you."—[Courier-Journal.

DID NOT CALL FOR HELP.

[Denver (Col.) Transcript.]

Colorado, with a cultivated area not much larger than some of the Kansas counties, lost from one-half to two-thirds of her last year's crop of wheat. And yet no cry has gone out from our farmers, who have, instead of asking charity at home or abroad, set themselves bravely to work to repair the damage, each one enduring his loss without public murmur or loud complaint, and with that self-respecting silence peculiar to the conquerors of a frontier soil.

BABY.

They called him tiddy ickle sing,
And soothing syrups they did bring
To stem the rising squall.
In vain they sought for secret pin,
And gave him peppermint and gin—
Yet louder did he bawl.

Beneath his petticoats his feet,
Like little mice who pussy meet,
Did twist and twirl about;
And, oh! he roared in such a way—
No costard seller blithe and gay
Gives half so loud a shout.

His tears an instant cease to flow—
Anon he wildly squeals, as though
Some flea had bit him badly.
Poor pa, he rises up in ire,
Strong argument does him inspire—
Things end for baby sadly.

—[Fun

THE FASHIONS.

[Harpers Bazar.]

LADIES' PANAMA HATS, ETC.

Among novelties for the spring and summer are very fine plaited French Panama hats. These are commended for their exceeding lightness, elegance of shape, fineness, and durability. They are as soft and pliable as chip braids, do not break when bent, are not injured by rain, and are so elastic that they may be rolled in a small parcel without spoiling their shape. They are most admired when made in the stylish Bretonne shape, with round crown and flexible brim curled upward in front, but without wire. They are also shown in the Directoire shape, with flaring scoop front, and narrow brim behind.

The damask ribbons already mentioned are the favorite in Paris for trimming bonnets. All the Jacquard in St. Etienne are employed to make this rich fabric; the imitations of domestic manufacture are very poor in comparison with the imported ribbons and scarfs.

Chip bonnets in the Directoire and Bretonne shapes are of ecru shades, with a border of several rows of the chip of dark bege brown or fawn-color. Another novelty is a very lignt bonnet made of a glossy silken braid. This is very frail, and should be reserved for carriage use and fair weather. Chip flats, or *plateaux*, like those in use years ago, are now imported, and milliners add the crowns and shape the brims to suit the wearer's fancy. These come in chalk white and pearl-color, and will make most distinguished looking hats when trimmed with velvet, feathers, and roses.

FRENCH WALKING HAT.

The new Derby or French walking hat is an improvement on the English walking hat now in vogue. It is shaped precisely like the Derby hats worn by gentlemen; the crown is high and round, and the narrow brim projects in back and front, and is rolled slightly all around. These are most popular in black and brown chip and in fine English Dunstable braid.

GILT AND SILVER.

The few ornaments imported consist of gilt and silver slides, buckles, and brooches of filigree in old mediæval designs. There are also ribbons and galloon studded with polished jet or silver spangles. Flowers, branches, and leaves of jet with silver are occasionally used.

PARISIAN COSTUMES.

The most elegant spring costumes sent out by Pingat are made of plaid soft twilled silks, combined with plain gros grains. These basket-woven and twilled silks, called Louisines, were introduced by leading modistes last summer, and are now largely imported. They are also used for the basque, for cuffs, flounces, and for pipings on flounces of solid color. Shaded ecru and brown plaids, or else blue with gray, seem to be most popular in these rich and expensive suits; there are also black and white and gray effects that are much admired. The transparent Mexicaines, lighter than grenadine, and in brown checks or plaids, will be much used as upper draperies. The basket-woven soft silks also come in stripes like limousine. An over dress of this silk has an ecru ground, with thread stripes of brown, gold, and scarlet. The sleeves and skirt are of nut brown silk, with flounces and piping of the soft striped fabric. The striped apron is very deep, and so wide that though curved up behind, the entire skirt is concealed. Down the front of the apron is dark brown silk shirred in clusters, making prettily shirred pleats that are very effective. The striped flounces are shirred lengthwise, and have the same effect. The harlequin fringe on the over-skirt has all the colors, also the striped design, of the silk. White duchesse lace trims the neck and front of the basque.

Another costume of gray and blue plaid twilled silk has every detail perfectly carried out; even the buttons down the long front were made for dress, and are graduated in size, growing very large at the bottom. The elaborate silk fringe has a deep latticed heading of the two colors.

Some Paris dresses display an odd fashion of making one side so different from the other that they look like parts of two dresses put together by mistake. Thus one side of the front will have the tablier representing three aprons, or perhaps four, while the other is but one fully shirred apron. This style is seen in rich costumes made by the best French dressmakers.

Pingat's basques are all made with English backs, whaleboned to the end of each of the three seams of the back. The trimming is put down the middle of the back, tapering to the waist, a fashion that is very becoming to the figure. Sometimes this trimming is merely a shaped piece of the silk of the under-skirt, a style that has been used all winter. The newer way is to shirr or pleat the silk, and finish the ends with odd little bows or loops that give fullness to the basque, instead of inserting postilion pleats.

DE BEGE AND OTHER WOOL SUITS.

Furnishing houses offer ready-made suits of gray or brown wool goods, soft and pliable, at from $16 to $30. They are made with three pieces—basque, apron, and skirt—neatly and simply trimmed with gathered bias ruffles, and perhaps some pleatings. Black alpaca suits are similarly made at the same prices.

Pure black mohairs of the sable brand are handsomer than ever this spring. They are softer and more flexible, and drape like cashmere. These with the Turkish brilliantines, also appropriately called sable, make most tasteful and serviceable suits for general wear. Knife pleatings and folds are their most congruous trimmings. For traveling suits that must endure hard usage the double-warp opera alpacas are chosen; their smooth surfaces repel dust, and their lustre is not injured by moisture.

SCOTCH GINGHAM, LINEN, AND LAWN SUITS.

Imported suits of Scotch ginghams are shown in quaint and pretty colors of stripes half an inch wide, alternating blue with brown, or pink, with blue, or blue with white. They cost from $13 upward, and are made in the neat manner for which the best Berlin suits are proverbial. The skirt has a pleated flounce, showing a certain stripe on each pleat, headed by a bias band. The deep apron has a simple sash drapery behind, and is edged with side pleatings, the jacket basque is double breasted, and has two darts in front. It may be worn with or without a white blouse waist beneath it. Such dresses are a boon to busy women who have no time to make their own dresses, and who would have to pay a dress maker the price of this suit for making the dress. These gay stripes and checks will be chosen for morning dresses.

Domestic gingham, similar to the seersucker gingham that was popular last summer, is now made in the high colors of Madras and Scotch ginghams, and is sold for 25 cents a yard. The Oxford stripes half an inch wide are most liked.

Very tasteful and neatly made suits of gray undressed linens are made in three pieces, basque, apron, and skirt, and trimmed with flat pleatings and bias bands very simply arranged, so that they will be easily laundried. Those from $8 50 and upward are commended highly; they are also shown as low as $6 50 a suit.

Pretty lawn suits for inland and Southern climates are made with basques and apron overskirts, and sold for $8 50. The most effective ones have hair lines of black on white, and the overskirt is trimmed by rows of bordering to represent three aprons; the back of the overskirt is looped or puffed. The skirt has a bordered flounce, and similar borders trim the sleeves and basque. For morning there are wrappers of calico and cambric in dainty striped patterns made in tasteful styles, beginning as low as $2 25, and reaching to $10.

LACE TALMAS.

The first wraps shown for summer are dressy little talmas made of horizontal rows of yak insertion alternating with jet galloon, and finished with a lace edge and fringe. They cost $75 and upward. Others as low as $35 are of French lace, imitating thread or guipure, laid in box-pleated frills in rows, with passementerie between and fringe on the edge. These will look very dressy when worn over black silk costumes.

GUIPURE AND APPLIQUE WRAPS.

Many new wraps to be worn late in the spring and all through the summer, are made of strong black net, either woolen or silk, nearly covered with applied figures cut out of black cashmere and sewed on with narrow braided edges. Sometimes the figures are entirely made of the Titan wool braids of different widths. These applique net wraps are very elegant, and come in all the graceful mantle shapes, such as the Dolman, talma, fichu and the mantilla with square long fronts. They begin as low as $35. Very handsome Dolmans cost from $45 to $70. Sleeveless jackets, with loug pointed front and short back are made of this new material and cost $25.

BLACK CASHMERE FICHUS.

Fichus of black cashmere are also offered as wraps for pleasant weather. They are made with long fronts like pointed mantillas, almost forming an overskirt, and ornamented with fancy pockets. The back is a pointed cape. They are trimmed with lace and jet, and cost $25 and upward. They will be worn over black silk dresses, and are liked for quite young ladies and misses.

SICILIENNE AND CASHMERE GARMENTS.

Pingat excels Worth in making graceful wraps. This season he uses very fine Sicilienne cut in long strips and alternated with a ladder of pipings of the fabric placed crosswise, and edged with very narrow thread lace. The trimming is then fringe made of latticed wool braid, or else braid plaited together to form galloon, or drooping in loops as fringe. Sometimes the garment is striped with Chantilly or with yak insertion and Sicilienne. The wool Titan braids without jet are found on many of Pingat's garments in lines that follow the seams, and the fringe is also of this coarse looking wool. A bow of gros grain ribbon is at the back of the neck of nearly all wraps. There are collars of all shapes, both standing and turned down. Pingat's sacques have long loose fronts and short backs, usually with English forms. He also uses knife pleatings of silk to trim mantles; sometimes there are three rows of these narrow pleatings, each headed by insertion.

Sleeveless basques and tabliers are made of black cashmere, trimmed with an insertion of beaded net, and edged with yak lace; these cost $60 ready-made. There are also very graceful over dresses, consisting of a basque and square tablier made of black cashmere, and trimmed with rows of silk knife pleating; price $60. In boxes are unmade cashmere sacques and aprons, embroidered and beaded, beginning as low as $20. The shape of the garments is outlined, so that they are very easily made.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Outfits for the summer watering-places contain many novel and tasteful garments. Among these are jackets and over-skirts of white Irish lace, all linen, beautifully wrought, made up in stylish shapes, and to be worn over black or colored silk dresses.

Other boxes contain what is called ecru antique guipure lace, marked out for the jacket and tablier, though not made up. This is a heavy guipure net, either linen or cotton, almost covered with arabesques and vine tracery of ecru linen applied neatly, and braided or needle-worked on the edges. The material for two pieces, a jacket and apron, costs from $25 to $55. Such garments are worn over nut brown and navy blue silks, as well as over black. All transparent and lace-like fabrics will be used over thick materials, and they are most stylish when wrought in antique and mediæval designs.

Hamburg embroidery done on ecru or on pure white muslin is also imported for jackets and over-skirts. The entire garment is wrought, and the edges are prettily finished, so that lace is not necessary. They should be ornamented with bows of velvet to match the skirt over which they are worn. Price $45 or $50.

RELIGIOUS "RATTENING."

[Pall Mall Budget.]

A painful case of "rattening" in the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Sheffield has caused no little excitement in that town. It seems that a majority of the congregation decided on placing an organ in the church, much to the disgust of some of the members, who in vain protested against this "innovation." On Saturday night the choir went to the church for the purpose of practicing the tunes to be sung on Sunday, but to their horror and consternation discovered that no supply of wind could be obtained for the organ. Some one had cut a large hole in the bellows, and thus rendered the instrument, which had been a bone of contention, useless for the promotion of harmony. If, however, he imagined that this proceeding would put a stop to music on Sunday, he was disappointed. Workmen were immediately sent for, and by extraordinary exertions managed so effectually to repair the damage that the organ next morning poured forth a flood of melody which delighted its patrons, and seemed none the worse for the trick which had been played upon it.

THE TEA POT ASSAILED.

The Journal of Chemistry asserts that tea is not the simple, harmless beverage that is generally supposed; but that its effects, in their character, may rightly claim to be classed with those of tobacco and alcohol. The Journal of Chemistry adds: "Many disorders of the nervous system are the direct result of extensive tea bibbing. Tea is a 'narcotic poison;' its essential principle, therein, is allied in composition and properties with strychnine and morphine. It first excites the nervous system and then exhausts it. Experiments show that, both in man and in other animals, it impairs power in the lower extremities, so that it affects the 'understanding' in a double sense—literally as well as figuratively. It is not the harmless exhilarant it has been considered, but a powerful agent whose effects are often serious."

VARIETIES.

A GIRL in Houston, Texas, eleven years of age, has been led to the altar by a blind organ-grinder.

A MAN in France was recently condemned for a libel, which he wrote with a sharp stick on a green pumpkin growing in the fields.

A SCHOOL boy spelled "sob" and then defined it thus: "It means when a feller don't want to cry, and it bursts out itself!"

"HULLO, Bub! trying to get an appetite for your dinner? "Well, n-o-o; not exactly; fact is, I'm trying to get a dinner for my appetite."

A BOX for the Iowa grasshopper sufferers, marked "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," contained a lot of frozen potatoes and a pair of old boots.

IN Providence they have exhausted the charms of "spelling matches," and undertaken "reading contests" instead, in which the principal amateur elocutionists compete for prizes.

A NORRISTOWN man said his wife had a mouth like an elephant. When his irate spouse demanded an explanation he evaded the difficulty by assuring her he meant it a compliment, as, like an elephant's, her mouth was full of ivory.

A STRANGE freak of a Groveland (Mass.) dog, a few days since, was to catch a bantam hen, carry her a mile in his mouth and bury her under the snow. Fortunately, a woman observed the burial, and dug the bird out unhurt.

A FEW days ago an octogenarian of Dayton, Ohio, challenged any one of his age to run a foot race with him. His challenge was promptly accepted, and a lady eighty-one years old has signified her intention of making the effort, provided the race comes off at some private place.

TENANTS in Worcester, Mass., manage things with some skill. Two women engage a front room, paying a pittance down, and then disappear, leaving their apartments locked. Examination shows the carpets, pictures and all movable furniture missing with the lodgers.

A GOOD thing was perpetrated by a well-known witty Fourth street merchant the other day at dinner at the Planters' House. Said a companion to him, reading from a bill of fare: What is this "Sirloin of beef a la Financiere!" Our witty friend replied, "I suppose that is a cut from a Wall street bull!"—[St. Louis Dispatch.

NEW YORK society is in a flutter over another scandal in high life. The star actors in the drama are Fifth avenue people which makes it so very bad, you know. Mrs. Annie Whiting is before the Supreme Court, praying that she be granted a divorce from her husband and $200 a week alimony. She figures her husband's wealth at $1,500,000. Mr. Whiting, who is a well known business man, has commenced a counter suit against his wife, on the ground of infidelity. Mrs. Whiting connects a wealthy society woman with her husband's waywardness.

A PALLID and excited individual dashed into a saloon the other morning, and in an agitated voice gasped the following: "A glass of liquor quick? A man has fallen outside and cut his head shockingly!" The bar-tender promptly turned out the liquor into a tumbler, which the stranger clutched nervously and emptied at once. Then he drew his hand across his eyes, sighed heavily, looked into the face of the amazed dealer, and apologetically said: "The sight of blood allers did make me sick!" And then walked away, leaving the bar-tender staring at the door.

IN Norfolk, England, there is a hair dresser's shop, where machinery is used for the purpose of brushing the hair. A customer entering the shop will see a large dog reclining lazily upon the mat, little dreaming that this half drowsy animal will perform an important part in the tonsorial operation. The proprietor cuts your hair, and as soon as it is done strikes a small bell, the dog starts up stairs, immediately the brush revolves, and the process is performed admirably, thanks to the dog, which having entered a large wheel in an upper room, something like an enlarged squirrel's case, by turning it causes the brush, etc., to revolve.

COL MACARTHUR of the Troy Budget says that while in Nashville recently he went into a barber shop, and that in answer to an inquiry as to whether negroes were shaved there, the colored proprietor said: "No, sah. 'Todder day one o' dem famatic niggahs came into dis shop, and he demand a sibbil rites shabe, an' I tole him to go right away, and not bodder me, for dat dis was a white man's shabbin shop, an' he had de good sense to leave mighty quick." Col. MacArthur adds that the negro barbers in the Southern cities are compelled to choose between refusing to shave black faces and getting only black ones to shave, and that in many instances they have published cards announcing their choice of the former alternative.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

IF Congress had only passed the Force bill Grant could have taken care of Connecticut.

A CONTEMPORARY says that a Radical victory in Connecticut would have caused general rejoicing among the leaders of the party. It is fair to infer that the reverse causes general sorrow.

WE do not take half the interest, now, in that Connecticut election, that we did a week ago.—Commercial.

We should say not. The Connecticut election is decidedly "flat, stale and unprofitable" to the average Third Termer.

CINCINNATI was not behind Connecticut, and doubled her Democratic majority of last year. Reports from all parts of Ohio, where elections for city, town and township officers were held, indicate that the State will give not less than 25,000 majority next year.

GENERAL HAWLEY, who swallowed and circulated the Bonanza outrage stories of "bacon" Hays of Alabama; the Centennial advocate and fervid orator, has stepped down and out of Congress. The tidal wave struck him in the midst of his usefulness and carried him to a watery grave.

THE Gazette headed its election news "The Republicans Victorious in Michigan," and the Dispatch, the "Republicans carry Steubenville," the Commercial ought have followed up with "An Administration victory in Swampoodle township." But the returns from Connecticut and Ohio had a sickening effect upon them.

ALLUDING to the Connecticut election the Philadelphia Press says Governor Ingersoll is re-elected by a reduced majority. As Colonel Diehl would say, the Press "is a lettle previous." Last year the Governor's majority was 1,809, this year so far reported, he has a plurality af 9,483 over all. The reduction is all on 'tother side.

TURNING THE TABLES.

The recent Congressional elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut are most gratifying to the Democracy. The figures here given show the changes:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

43d Congress.....2 Rep.....1 Dem.
44th. "....2 Dem.....1 Rep.

CONNECTICUT.

43d. Congress.....3 Rep.....1 Dem.
44th. "....3 Dem.....1 Rep.

STATE TREASURER.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis of the Doylestown Democrat is mentioned in several quarters of the State in connection with the Treasurship. He would make a capital officer, and bring to that position great intelligence and unquestioned honesty. He will not seek the office by the ordinary approaches, but this should not militate against his deserts and deservings.

A WEALTHY STATE.

For more than a dozen years the State of Pennsylvania has been under the rule of the Radical party, and its present condition is necessarily the result of its administration of affairs. We are now in the middle of the fiscal year, with the State Treasury in this condition:

Statement of the balance in the General Revenue Fund, March 31, 1875:
Amount of cash in fund.....$1 76
Balance in general fund March 31, 1875.....$1 76

State of Pennsylvania:

Personally appeared before me, John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of April, 1875.

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
JOHN B. LINN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A State Treasury with one dollar and seventy-six cents in it, cannot be said to be entirely bankrupt, although it is not in a very flourishing condition. What has become of the revenues of 1874-5 paid into the State Treasury, seems to be about as mysterious as what became of the revenues paid into the Treasury of Pittsburgh for the same period. The money is gone and both are bankrupt, with nearly half the fiscal year before them. In Treasurer Mackey's report concerning the Sinking Fund, the figures, to say the least of it, are little singular in view of what has hitherto been said about it. He places the balance of the Sinking Fund on the first of March at $1,178,151-05. We have been told all along that this fund was nearly or quite $3,000,000 and for that reason it was proposed to divert a portion of it to the General Fund. The figures given by the Treasurer do not seem too large for the purpose that the fund has to serve.

Mr. Mackey also gives the total State indebtedness at $24,374,223.52, which also prompts the enquiry as to how much the State debt has been reduced during the last four or five years? These figures do not at all compare with those given during the last three or four campaigns, for the purpose of influencing the election.

The fact, however, that the contents of the Treasury amount only to $1. 76 is a very serious matter for the consideration of the people of the State. It denotes the worst kind of mismanagement somewhere, or the Treasury would not be bankrupt. If mismanagement alone is the cause of it, it will be well for the people. But what claim can the party leaders who have nothing but an empty and bankrupt Treasury to show the people for their management of affairs, have upon them for their votes? None whatever. Having bankrupted the State as a final supplement to the other acts of the Ring, they must now step down and out. The people want to know just how badly involved they are, and the truth can only be ascertained by turning the Ring absolutely out of power. This the people will do at the next election.

CONNECTICUT.

The news from Connecticut late on Monday night, fell like the voice of doom upon the leaders of the Radical party. It crushed into atoms every hope that they had entertained of turning back the tide of popular indignation and condemnation that set in so strongly last year. The very evenly balanced contest in New Hampshire, although it was a substantial Democratic victory, was hailed by the Third Termers as an indication that there was yet hope for them.

But the result in Connecticut only goes to show that the anti-Radical tide,—that the opposition to Grantism is on the increase. The reply of the people of that State to Mr. Green's hundred guns in honor of Sheridan's brutal telegram is ten times ten hundred Democratic majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor, and almost a clean sweep of the Congressional delegation. The Democratic majorities in Connecticut are the largest ever given for any party in the State.

This means something. It means that Radicalism and Grantism is dead. We do not seek to conceal the fact that this victory for the Democracy is largely the result of accessions from the Republican ranks. Without these accessions, no such a victory could have been obtained. The masses of the Republican party are honest and anxious for just and honest and economical government. They have trusted their Radical leaders time and again, only to be deceived and betrayed—only to be burdened with unbearable taxation and oppression, the direct outgrowth of the schemes of plunder carried out by the men they elected to office.

The honest masses of the Republican party have got tired of this. They waited for their leaders to reform, only to find them plunging deeper and deeper into corruption. The seperation is now complete, and those Republicans who voted with the Democracy at the late elections will continue to vote with that party as long as it deserves the support of honest men, and as long as it honestly and faithfully labors to reform the many and glaring abuses that have been inflicted upon the body politic by Republicanism and Grantism. This is the secret of the result in Connecticut and the lesson that it teaches. As long as the Democracy faithfully labors to correct the abuses and the enormities that are now crushing the people into the dust, that long shall we claim for it the intelligent support of honest men, and if it shall at any time prove recreant to its trust, we shall insist upon its repudiation at the hands of the people.

The curse of Rings has blighted the prosperity of the whole country. Were it not for the bands of combined plunders who have fastened upon cities, States and the nation, we would long since have been relieved of the depression that now hangs like a pall over the industries and commerce of the whole country. Until their power is entirely broken we need not expect relief. Our own city with its empty Treasury and our own State with its empty Treasury must remain in that condition until the Rings that rule them are utterly broken up.

The people of this city know that in 1874 they paid the most outrageous and burdensome taxes ever imposed on them for the purpose—as they were told—of paying the current expenses of 1875, and they know that before three months of the present year had passed that both the city and State Treasuries were left without a dollar of available funds; but they do not know what has become of the money, and it is to be feared that they never will know. It is gone, and the Rings waste no time in explanations,

There are thousands of honest Republicans in Allegheny county, and tens of thousands of them in the State, who have cut loose from the Ring, and will henceforth act with the Democracy in the breaking up of Ring Radicalism, as they did in Connecticut. But one thing may be set down as true beyond all doubt. Radicalism with its corrupt Rings is dead. It is only a question of time about burying its carcass and the eviction of the present Ring incumbents of office.

WHO TRIED TO PREVENT NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

The Radical Ring organs of this city continue to assert that the Democratic majority in the House at Harrisburg did little or nothing towards investigating the past record of Republican officials at the Capital, and that at no time did the Republicans attempt to defeat these measures. The Gazette alluding to one feature of the Legislature says:

When this case of McGrath was included, the Democracy sickened of the subject. This is all there is in the question. We regard it as doubtful if they seriously attempt an investigation; but if they will perform their duty with some pretence to honesty, we certainly have no objection.

That journal omits to state that when the vote was called, upon this measure, after the name of the Democratic ex-Treasurer was included at the request of the Republicans, Mr. Huhn of Philadelphia passed the word, and the Republicans quietly slipped out, through the doors and windows, until the House was left without the requisite majority to carry the bill. The Speaker ordered the doors to be closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms and all his assistants were sent in search of them. A number were found in the basement, hid in dark corners and others caught prowling around the building without their hats and forced back to their seats, including our Republican members from Allegheny county, who are now prating about the Democracy not pushing matters with earnestness.

This bold attempt to defeat a measure which was to unearth the corruption of Republican officials and of Democrats, if they were guilty, will not be denied, nor can it be explained by the Ring organs. The proof is too positive and near at hard to admit of it. It is of a piece with the drunken revelry which marked the attempt of the rowdy Republican members of Philadelphia to defeat the boom bill at the instance of creatures like Herdic, at the expense of the lumberman of the interior of the State.

There is nothing in the past history of Pennsylvania legislatures to exceed the reckless, audacious and corrupt conduct of a portion of the Republican members of the late session. Yet they are sustained by the Gazette and kindred organs.

A BANKRUPT TREASURY.

"THE POST declares there are just $1 76 in the State Treasury."—Gazette.

THE POST did not declare the alarming fact of a bankrupt Treasury but Robert W. Mackey did, in the following affidavit:

Statement of the balance in the General Revenue Fund, March 31, 1875:
Amount of cash in fund.....$1 76
Balance in general fund March 31, 1875.....$1 76

State of Pennsylvania:

Personally appeared before me, John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth; R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law doth despose and say that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of April, 1875.

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
JOHN B. LINN.
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Now, as Republicans have had control of the funds for the past ten years, is it not pertinent to enquire why is this thus? It was not so under Democratic administrations. The members of the Legislature were not obliged to leave Harrisburg with unpaid board bills, nor the charitable institutions of the State driven to the necessity of mortgaging their properties to raise money sufficient to maintain the deaf and dumb, blind and sick under their charge. If the State Treasurer would pay back into the general revenue fund all the money he has made individually, from the use of the money under his charge for the past few years, he might be obliged to sell his houses and stocks in Philadelphia and his newspaper in Pittsburgh, but the general revenue fund might be the better of it, by at least a half a million and a few of the honest claims against the State be promptly met.

MINOR NOTES.

MRS. SWISSHELM is opposed to miscellaneous kissing. Age will tell.

ACCORDING to the Louisville Courier Journal the Boston doctors are like those of Pittsburgh. They don't advertise, but whenever there is a petition to be signed and published, they are all on it with a big M. D.

A SILENT member of Congress being entitled to send his speeches free by mail, put his frank on himself and wanted to ride free in a mail car, under the pretext that all his speeches were in him.

THE Worcester Press says: "The soldiers who fought our battles for us are to-day more willing than many who staid at home, to extend the hand of fellowship to those whom they met at the bayonet's point."

THE Bangor, Maine, Democrat elected their candidates for Mayor the other day by a majority of 89 votes. This is said to be the first Mayor the Bangor Democrats have elected in forty-one years. Very encouraging.

WHILE Mr. Jones of Natchez, was drinking his whisky he heard a voice call out, "Jones, prepare to die!" and he sank back on a chair and died. Heart-disease? Not by a jugfull. Old Renfew shot him.—Detroit Free Press.

SEVEN of the Republican candidates just defeated at the municipal election in Cincinnati are estimated to possess property worth $8,750,000. John Robinson, the circus man, who is defeated for Mayor, is supposed to be worth $1,000,000.

THE Supreme Court Judges of Louisiana are said to have drawn salaries of $9,000 each during the last year, which, it is charged, is $2,000 in excess of the amount to which they are entitled under a proper interpretation of the State Constitution.

THE Connecticut Democracy may well regard this triumph as glory enough for one day. It is the response of the people of that State to the infamous policy of Grant's Administration, and the corrupt and oppressive legislation of the last session of Congress.—N. Y. Sun.

SOME veterans of the Mexican war, at a recent meeting in Austin, Texas, resolved to have a celebration on the 8th of May, and a committee was appointed to tender special invitations to "Colonel" Jefferson Davis and "Captain" Ulysses S. Grant, to be present and participate.

A RECENT number of the Lynchburg, (Va.) News says:

"Mr. Charles Henry Lynch, whose death is announced was the grandson of Charles Lynch, the originator of the famous 'Lynch law,' and owned and resided at the home of the latter, which he inherited. The venerable tree is still standing in the yard on which the victims of 'Judge Lynch' were accustomed to receive their punishment."

A FEW evenings since a strange colored man walked into the house of B. F. Cheevers, Westtown, Conn., took a seat at the stove, pulled off his shoes, and proceeded to make himself at home. When asked for an explanation, he replied that, the Civil-Rights bill having passed, he had come in to get warm, and intended to stay all night, Mr. Cheevers produced a pistol, and the intruder didn't stay.

THE social amenities of the Nevada Legislature are shown up by a San Francisco paper as follows: Hogan rose to speak on the Virginia and Umatilla Railroad bill, when Van Hagen rose and said that he hoped Hogan would be decent. Hogan made some reply, when Van Hagen took up a book which was lying upon his desk and threw it at the head of Hogan.

A SINGULAR incident occurred in the court room at Bangor, Me., where Carson is being tried for the murder of Brown, the other day, when the accused picked up the skull of Brown, which had been brought into court in evidence, and remarked: "This skull had a tongue once! I wish it had now; for if it could speak, it would tell a different story from what some of these witnesses told. It would say I never so much as injured a hair of his head, by any word or any deed I done him."

SENATOR INGALLS of Kansas is said to have met with a serious pecuniary disaster recently. He went security for a brother in a Southern city, who failed, leaving him responsible for a sum exceeding $50,000. The Senator assigned all of his property at Atchison for the payment of the debt: pledged his salary as United States Senator for one year in advance, and is still held for $25,000. His little property was accumulated by the industrious labor of twenty years in Kansas, and he is said to feel his reduction to poverty keenly.

A DUEL is said to be pending between Speaker Boone, of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, and Mr. F. J. Bowman, an attorney of St. Louis. The original trouble arose from severe denunciation directed at Mr. Bowman by Speaker Boone a few days ago, when Bowman appeared before the Legislature to prove charges of corruption against certain representatives. The Constitution of the State disfranchises any person who sends or accepts a challenge; but it is said that, nevertheless, preliminaries have been arranged, and the duel will come off in the Indian territory.

LONDON now claims, and justly, to possess the largest gas meter in the world. Its capacity is stated to be the enormous quantity of 150,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, and its measuring drum delivers for each revolution 1,600 feet. The cast-iron tank is of the following dimensions, namely; nineteen feet eight inches square; the total height from floor line to the top of the pediment is twenty feet and two inches; and when filled to the working water line contains 21,000 gallons of water. The inlet and outlet connections are some thirty inches diameter; and it is stated that the meter works satisfactorily at three-tenths of an inch pressure.

A CONTEST, novel in this country, however common abroad, has just been decided at Paterson, New Jersey. There a number of English mechanics out of employment have been amusing their leisure in rearing and training carrier-pigeons, and the first match in this country was flown the other day. Seven birds were entered to fly an average distance of three miles. The time made was not considered fast. The first prize made the distance in something over three minutes, and one bird was over eight minutes in reaching its cote. The first prize, under an old English custom, was a large copper kettle of little value pecuniarily, but greatly esteemed as the emblem of victory. The test was merely a prelude to a grand match in which some two hundred pigeons will be entered to fly ten miles. Some of the birds to be entered have a record, having distinguished themselves in flying between London and Paris.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN LARWILL.

Hon. John Larwill, one of the most distinguished citizens of Wooster, Ohio, and very generally known throughout that State, died in that city on the 19th ult. He was born in Deptford, Kent county, England, September 27, 1792. His parents removing to America in November, 1793, the earlier years of his life were spent in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1802 he became a resident of Ohio, first at Fawcettstown, Columbiana county, and in 1807 in Wooster, where he spent the remainder of a long and useful life. Favored with remarkable vigorous physical and mental powers, he was eminently fitted for the active duties of life to which he was called and which he so faithfully fulfilled; yet to unusual energy and decision of character was united a tenderness of affection and sympathy as rare as it is admirable. Especially was this manifest in the closing years of his life, when a gradual withdrawal from business cares left him at leisure to enjoy the ever increasing delights of home and unrestrained familiarity of communion with his family.

During his residence in Pittsburgh, he was a participant, though then but a school boy, in two scenes that left a vivid impression upon his mind throughout his whole life, and which perhaps a few of our very old citizens will remember. In 1799 he, with the rest of the school children of the then village of Pittsburgh, joined in the procession commemorative of the funeral of George Washington.

Upon another occasion the school children were marched in a body to see two soldiers shot by the garrison of the place for larceny. The scene was one of peculiar horror to the school children, and Mr. Larwill always spoke of it with painful emotion. Such a proceeding to-day would hardly be thought of, even were soldiers shot for such an offense.

For some time, while he was yet a young man, Mr. Larwill worked at the trade of paper making, with the firm of Bowman & Coulter, at Little Beaver or Fawcettsville, Columbiana county, Ohio; in fact served his apprenticeship, and learned his trade with the firm. When Mr. Patterson built his steam paper mill in this city, and at the time of its completion, there was a temporary suspension of work at the Beaver mill and Mr. Larwill came to this city, and made the first sheet of paper ever made in Pittsburgh. The starting of Patterson's mill was a great event in the history of Pittsburgh and was made the occasion of a general holiday.

Mr. Larwill was one of the principal men in carrying out the project of building the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and its success was largely due to his untiring efforts, and the managers of the road, up to the time of his death, placed the highest confidence in his counsels. He was a man of the largest comprehensive powers and the highest executive ability.

In addition to holding judicial offices, he served at different times in the Ohio Legislature, and as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. In politics he was a true and incorruptible Jeffersonian Democrat, and his views and opinions on political matters always commanded the highest respect with the leaders of his party in his State. It may be said of him in the most comprehensive sense of the term—he was an honest man man and a good citizen.

COL. JAMES PAGE.

Col. James Page died at his residence in Philadelphia Tuesday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was formerly Collector of the Port and Postmaster of Philadelphia under President Polk, and held various offices of trust. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania. He was a leading member of the Philadelphia bar. Almost every one in the city of Philadelphia knew Col. Page. At the age of sixty-five he was the most graceful skater in the Quaker City. But few men in Philadelphia would be more missed from the social circle than Col. Page. Peace to his manes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SOLOMON DEITRICH, of Juniata township, Bedford county, committed suicide one day last week, by shooting himself in the head.

A CLEARFIELD county woman knit forty-one pairs of socks and nine pairs of mittens in two months, besides attending to household duties.

A LAD named Jacob Fulmer, of Meadville, was shot in the breast on Monday of last week and instantly killed by an accidental discharge of a gun.

A MAN named Shaffer residing at Black Hole Valley, Lycoming county, recently had both eyes knocked out, the bridge of his nose smashed and his cheek bone broken by a kick from a horse.

THE house of Rev. Dr. Sahm in New Berlin, Union county, recently caught fire and was burned to the ground. His valuable library and all the furniture was consumed with the building.

JAMES CURRAN, the Johnstown man who attempted to punctuate his life with a full stop by the aid of a dull razor, not long since, disappeared from his house on Tuesday morning last about daylight, since when nothing has been heard of him.

ON Monday afternoon of last week, the house of Peter Hoffman in Buck Creek, Clinton county, was burned to the ground, and the good citizens of the place turned in next day to build a new house for Mr. Hoffman. The new building is ready to live in now.

A HARD working farmer of Union Co., recently borrowed $500 and sent his two sons to New York to answer to an advertisement from a saw dust sharper who offered $10,000 counterfeit money for $500. The sons returned without a greenback legal or counterfeit.

SAMUEL KURTS, a miller employed in the Emlenton mills, Venango county, was recently caught by a cog wheel while oiling machinery and was hurled several times with great force around the shaft. The flesh was stripped from his arms, leaving the bones. He also sustained other injuries. He may possibly recover.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Springfield Public library was 3,843 volumes.

IN January and February the losses by fire in Columbus amounted to $7,601,47. Loss over insurance, $135.

GENERAL EWING, of Lancaster, has been elected President of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway company.

A COMPANY has been formed in Springfield, for the manufacture of the "St John" Sewing Machine, a late invention by Mr. R. H. St. John of Bellefontaine, formerly of that city.

THE annual re-union of the Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry which was to have been held at Fremont, April 5, 1875, has been postponed until the 17th of June 1875.

THE Clark County Agricultural Society is in debt $10,000, and the question is being discussed whether the grounds shall be sold to pay the debts, or whether they shall be paid by tax levied upon the citizens of the county.

MISS. BAILEY, who got one of the dictionaries at a spelling match at West Liberty, Logan county, had a promise from her father that he would deed her a $3,000 house and lot if she would win the dictionary. He made out the deed next morning.

THE Court house at Newark was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The fire started in the auditor's office but the cause is unknown. A portion of the records of the county were saved by the arduous exertions of the citizens but only a portion of the records in the auditor's office were saved, while those of the probate judge were all consumed. The building was insured for $10,000.

THE Youngstown Tribune says: A recent decision of the Government is of interest to this region. Iron ore from Canada has heretofore been valued at the cost of mining, and transportation added when fixing the ad valorem duty. The new order fixes the value at the original place of shipment, and will relieve duty one-half. Large amounts of Canada ore are consumed in this valley, and the proposed reduction will probably increase its use.

CONNECTICUT.

Ingersoll Elected by Over 9,000 Majority

A Gain of Two Democratic Congressmen

Gen. Hawley Defeated to Stay at Home.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Forty towns in the State give Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, 11,158; James Lloyd Greene, Republican, 8,898; Henry D. Smith, Prohibitionist, 792. Last year, the same towns gave Ingersoll, Democrat, 9,808; Harrison, Republican, 7,828; Smith, Prohibitionist, 941. Ingersoll is probably elected by the people. The Legislature, as far as heard from, is about the same as last year.

Hawley is probably defeated in the First District by from 200 to 400.

10 P. M.—81 towns give Ingersoll, 19,084; Green, 17,949, and Smith 1,366. The same towns last year gave Ingersoll, 17,526; Harrison, 15,433, and Smith, 2,035.

HAWLEY DEFEATED.

Hawley, Republican, is defeated by about 200 in the First district. Republicans make some gains in the Legislature, but probably not enough to overcome the Democratic majority of last year. Hartford county, all but Hartford, Granby and Southington gives Greene, 5,939; Ingersoll, 6,916; Smith, 312.

SANDERS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

For Congress, Sanders, Dem., received 6,679 votes; Hawley, Rep., 6,386, and Lyon, Prohibitionist, 101.

P. T. BARNUM CHOSEN MAYOR.

BRIDGEPORT, April 5.—P. T. Barnum was elected Mayor of this city.

Gen. Hawley was defeated for Congress by 490 plurality.

PHELPS (DEM.) ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

NEW HAVEN, April 5.—Thirty-three of the forty towns of this Congressional district give Kellogg, Republican, 12,849; Phelps, Democrat, 14,158. The latter is undoubtedly elected.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

HARTFORD, March 5.—Hartford county complete, gives Greene, Rep., for Governor, 9,704; Ingersoll, Dem., 11,987, and Smith, Prohib., 477. Last year the vote of the county was: Harrison, Rep., 8,367; Ingersoll, Dem., 10,714, and Smith, Prohib. 1,038.

Tolland county, complete, gives Greene, Rep., for Governor, 2,078; Ingersoll, Dem., 2,165; Smith, Prohib., 184. Last year the vote of the county was: Harrison, Rep., 1,828; Ingersoll, Dem., 2,009, and Smith, Prohib., 368.

Twenty of the twenty-five towns of New Haven county give Greene, Republican, 8,967; Ingersoll, Democrat, 12,326; Smith, Prohibitionist, 330. Thirteen of the twenty-three towns of Fairfield county give Greene, 2,569; Ingersoll, 3,543, and Smith, 355. Middlesex county entire gives Greene, 2,952; Ingersoll, 3,291, and Smith, 355.

New London county gives Greene, 5,625; Ingersoll, 5,329; Smith, 341. Windham county gives Greene, 2,601; Ingersoll, 2,077; Smith, 162, a Republican gain in the two counties of 514.

NEW HAVEN, April 5.—Middlesex county entire and Fairfield and New Haven counties, with seven towns to hear from, give Greene 18,129, and Ingersoll 23,837. The seven towns last year gave Ingersoll 300.

Litchfield county, all but Washington, gives Greene, Rep., 3,790; Ingersoll, Dem., 5,499; Smith, Prohib, 174. Last year the vote of the county was as follows: Harrison, Rep., 3,886; Ingersoll, Dem., 5,078; Smith, Prohib., 238.

For Congress, Litchfield county gives—For Barnum, Dem., 5,272; Hubbard, Rep., 3,911; Temperance, 85. In the First Congressional district, General Hawley runs ahead of the Republican ticket in Hartford largely, and Landers runs behind the Democratic ticket in his own town, New Britain.

INGERSOLL 7,000 AHEAD.

NEW YORK, April 5.—With only 35 towns to be heard from, the gubernatorial vote in Connecticut stands as follows: Greene, 41,954; Ingersoll, 50,896; Smith, 2,398. Ingersoll is certainly elected by 7,900 majority. The Congressmen elected are as follows: First district—Landers, Dem.; Second district—Phelps, Dem.; Third district—Starkweather, Rep.; Fourth district—Barnum, Dem.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, has a plurality of 9,483 over all.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES THROUGHOUT OHIO.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Returns from the election in this city indicate the election of the entire Democratic city ticket by about two thousand majority. The Democrats also gain five trustees and will have six majority in Council. The Democrats fired 100 guns in honor of their victory this noon. The Democrats carry Tiffin, Akron, Sandusky, Ashtabula, Norwalk, and Freemont. The Republicans carry Elyria, Alliance and Salem. In Painesville the issue was principally on the liquor question, in which the anti-temperance ticket was generally successful.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The complete returns of yesterday's election in this city gives Johnson, Democrat, for Mayor, 5,358 majority; Lindemann, Citizen's candidate for Judge of Police Court, 3,790; Callahan, Democrat, Prosecuting Attorney, 4,419; Strong, Democrat, City Solicitor, 4,590; Hilb, Democrat, Trustee of the Water Works, 3,332; Ligowski, Democrat, for City Treasurer, 2,680.

The Democrats elected their ticket at the elections yesterday in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Crestline, Dayton and Wooster, and all officers except the Mayor in Chillicothe. In Springfield, Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New Vienna and London, the Republicans and Independents were successful.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The election of yesterday resulted in the entire success of the Republican ticket, except the police judge. Marx, for Mayor, has 160 majority. The rest of the ticket has a majority of 100 to 500. The Republicans elected four councilmen and one alderman. The Democrats elected four councilmen and three aldermen. On joint ballot the vote will be a tie.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—Official returns show Heitman, Democrat, elected Mayor by 618 majority. The Democrats elect all the other city officers and five out of eleven councilmen.

COLUMBUS, April 7.—The Democrats held a large meeting at the State House to-night to rejoice over the recent Democratic victories. Speeches were made by Gov. Allen, Senator Thurman and others.

MISSOURI.

THE RESULT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Returns of the city election to-day come in slowly and the result cannot be given to-night. Official and reported returns from fifteen precincts, give Barrett, Democrat, for Mayor, 5,791; Maguire, Republican, 1,573; Overstolz, Independent, 5,447. The race between Barrett and Overstolz is expected to be close, but the probabilities are that Barrett will be elected. There is no doubt of the election of the remainder of the Democratic ticket, but nothing can be said regarding the Council at this writing. Overstolz is simply running as an independent candidate for Mayor with no ticket behind him.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRACY CARRY ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5.—At the municipal election to-day, the Democrats elect the entire ticket by 85 majority. A disturbance occurred in the First ward between blacks and whites, during which pistols were freely used. One colored man was killed and six badly wounded. Two white men were slightly hurt. A difficulty originated in the attempt of the colored Republicans to prevent negro Democrats from voting.

MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC MAYORS ELECTED AT ADRIAN AND COLDWATER.

TOLEDO, April 6.—At Adrian, Michigan, the Democrats elected Kimball mayor. The balance of the ticket was about equally divided. At Coldwater, Michigan, the Democrats elected the mayor and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

KANSAS.

FT. SCOTT, April 6.—In the city election, to-day, the entire Republican ticket excepting Mayor was successful. O. W. Goodlander, Independent, was elected Mayor by about a hundred majority. The Council is largely Republican.

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—E. S. Jewett, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by about 150 majority. The balance of the ticket divided.

WISCONSIN.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—At the election to-day, Edward G. Ryan was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In Milwaukee circuit, David Small was elected Judge over Joshua Clare. The elections had no political significance.

NEBRASKA.

AN EXCITING CONTEST IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 6.—Notwithstanding the rain and mud to-day the municipal election has been one of the most exciting kind. A large vote has been polled. The result cannot be predicted and votes will not be counted before morning.

ARKANSAS.

THE DEMOCRACY CARRY LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, April 6.—The city election to-day passed off very quietly. Returns are not all in but enough is received to know that the Democrats elect their candidate for Mayor, Capt. John G. Fletcher and a majority of the City Council.

Further Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—The Democrats elected their entire city ticket yesterday and ten out of twelve Aldermen.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The reported returns from all precincts of the city give Barrett, Democrat, for Mayor, 12,949; Overstolz, Independent, 12,175; Maguire, Republican, 4,445; Barrett's majority, 774. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 657 to 5,798. The returns for Councilmen are not fully reported yet.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—The municipal election yesterday resulted in the election of Col. Chase for Mayor; Ludlow, Clerk, and five Councilmen, all Republicans. The Democrats elected a Treasurer, Marshall, Police Judge and one Councilman.

LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, April 7.—The municipal election here to-day caused great excitement. Straight Republican and Democratic tickets were run. The entire Republican ticket was elected with one or two exceptions. The City Council and Board of Education are both largely Republican.

During the day there were several fights. Ephraim Russell was severely cut in the head, Mr. Williams had a gash cut in his forehead three inches long; Charles Mulvanon stabbed a colored man named Thompson Dean in the shoulder with a dirk. Topeka has gone Republican.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

Arrival of Two Regiments at the Scene of Disturbances.

HAZLETON, April 7.—Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery are ordered and expected to-day. About fifty of the special police who arrived last night, left early this morning for Philadelphia from intimidation. The suicidal policy of the men in stopping the pumps may be readily understood when the fact is stated that if a compromise should be immediately effected, it would take from four to five months to pump the mines dry, until which time the miners must necessarily remain idle.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—The miners at Minooko, struck to-day for ten per cent. advance. Other strikes are expected.

MILITARY FORWARDED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 7.—The sheriff to-day became satisfied that it was useless to try any longer to preserve order in the coal regions by posse comitatus, and called for troops.

Gen. Osborn at once ordered the 9th regiment of infantry and Wyoming artillery of this city, with a battery of four guns, to proceed to Hazleton. The General and his staff left here on the 2 P. M. train for the scene of disorder.

DISASTROUS FIRE—THE MINERS REFUSE TO ASSIST IN EXTINGUISHING IT.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 7.—A fire broke out accidentally in one of the mines at Stockton to-day, and the miners at a meeting especially called to consider the question absolutely refused to assist in putting it out, although such action on their part is in direct opposition to their interests. A messenger from Stockton arrived for assistance to put out the fire and a squad of special police has been detailed for that purpose. Linderman, the proprietor of the Stockton Company telegraphed here, offering a steam fire engine company $10,000 if they will quench the fire. The pumps at Buck Mountain are all idle and a raid is looked for at that place to-night.

BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

The Plymouth Pastor Still on the Stand

NEW YORK, April 5.—An immense crowd assembled in the Brooklyn City Court room this morning. The court was opened at the usual hour, when Mr. Beecher resumed the stand and testified:

THAT FAMOUS LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Witness was handed a paper, and he said that in the interview with Moulton in his (Beecher's) study, when the paper was drawn up, he believed Moulton's story of Tilton's innocence was true, and he was glad to believe it.

Question.—Now, sir, is that paper which you hold in your hand in any sense your composition. A.—In no sense whatever is it any composition of mine nor did I dictate it.

The following is the document referred to:

In trust with D. T. Moulton.

My Dear Friend Moulton:

I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances that I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead, but others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out towards my friends and toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.

H. W. BEECHER.

BEECHER'S EXPLANATION OF THE LETTER.

Witness' attention being called to the clause, "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, &c," he said I did not express those words or their equivalent that night; I did say that in view of the statement I made I felt I had wronged him and had humbled myself before God and was willing to humble myself before Theodore Tilton; in that conversation I repelled the idea that I was acting selfishly; the words

"I WISH I WERE DEAD,"

are not my phraseology, and did not express my feeling of sorrow; I was not in a logical mood, and am afraid I mixed my metaphors; I did not use the phrase I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated; I did express myself strongly that I would sooner die than have caused such trouble; this was a strong feeling of remorse at the mischief which seemed to have been committed by me; very likely I expressed the phrase about the poor child lying there with closed hands, in substance, but not in that form; I saw her who had been a dear child and friend of mine lying there like one dead; very likely I used the words "she is guiltless and bore the sins of another;" I had been intimate in the house for many years, and if I had been the cause of her distress, I took the blame to myself and did so until 1874; the words, "Her forgiveness, I have humbly prayed God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me," is not my dictation; I may have said that I had done Elizabeth incalculable wrong, but not that she had forgiven me and I was awaiting her husband's forgiveness; Mr. Moulton tried to impress on me that Tilton was impressed with the belief that I was an enemy to him, and if he could only hear my sentiments he would change that opinion.

NO ACCUSATION OF ADULTERY MADE.

In my interview with Tilton on the 30th of December, he did not accuse me of adultery with his wife, nor intimate to me that his wife had accused me to him of adultery; there was nothing but the memorandum read about improper solicitation; on the 2d of January, 1871, according to custom, my house was open to receive calls from ten until seven; I have only the most shadowy impression that Tilton called on me.

BEECHER APOLOGIZES AND SHAKES HANDS WITH TILTON.

On the third of January or thereabouts, there was an interview with Moulton and myself, at Moulton's house; while I was there Tilton came in; Moulton began by referring to the conversation between him and me, and was proceeding to tell Tilton something; after Moulton told him this I returned to Tilton and told him how sorry I was at being connected in any way with his misfortunes; he had suffered from Bowen and also of unhappiness which was in his house; I said I would do all in my power to help him; Moulton said this was an apology which any gentleman could accept; he said, "Theodore, you ought to accept this apology when he expresses regret for the past and promises to help in the future;" Tilton accepted the apology; we shook hands and Tilton withdrew; I do not recall much of what passed between Moulton and myself; I did not say I would bow my head and go out of public life or ask whether it would be better to sell Plymouth Church; I made no statement with regard to suicide or going on a voyage; I did not use the expression about a man sitting on the brink, nor say that I was like a man sitting on the edge of hell; I may have told him that I had written a letter to Bowen taking back a great deal I had said about Tilton; I wrote the letter that morning before the interview; in one interview with Moulton and myself, I think Tilton was present, when we talked about

BOWEN'S TREACHERY

towards Tilton and me; this was about January 10th, I think; Moulton had secured passable peace between Tilton and myself, and we were talking about the best manner of repairing Tilton's affairs; Moulton wanted me to give him an account of the difficulties between myself and Bowen; I gave him an account of an interview between Bowen and myself at Freeland's house; I told him of Bowen's temperament and manner; I understood Tilton was preparing an exhibit or document which would bring Bowen to a settlement of his difficulties; Moulton asked me if the stories Bowen told Tilton were true, and if I was afraid of them; I said no, that I was not afraid of them, and defied them before the whole world; Moulton exhausted his language in the intensity of his condemnation of Bowen's course; he said Bowen was mean, treacherous, etc.; he said that Bowen meant to use Tilton to destroy me, and he would destroy Tilton; he meant that we should destroy each other and leave the track clear for him; I told him of my interview with Bowen at Freeland's house, and he (Moulton) was horror struck.

Q.—Did you mention to Moulton at that time the conclusion in your statement at the church of the settlement between Bowen and yourself? A. Yes, sir, I gave him a graphic account of the interview and its consequences and reconciliation ratified in Plymouth Church at the close of the Friday night prayer meeting between Bowen and myself.

BOWEN'S CHARGES.

Q.—Now, in whatever statement Moulton made to you concerning any contents or proposed contents of the letter or document that Tilton was preparing for Bowen, were there any names or details given you concerning any of the charges against you? A.—I don't know that it was mentioned in regard to them being included in that document; while we were talking about that, we were talking about Bowen and his charges, and it was a general conversation not historically and logically arranged at all and in that conversation, a parcel of which was this preparing of the documents, his charges were mentioned and discussed; they were not mentioned to me as they afterwards appeared in the letter.

Q.—Well, did Moulton say that Bowen said you had confessed adultery to him? A.—I think he did. Yes, he said so, but I was hesitating as to whether it was at that interview or not. He said so at some one of the interviews.

Q.—Well, what did you reply to that? A.—I think I laughed and denied it. When I confess adultery to Bowen I am sure to be impaired in my mind. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, did Moulton during this interview, or at any interview say to you that he (Moulton) did not wish to carry the claim of Tilton against Bowen into court because the taking of it into court was going to rip up your relations with Tilton's family? A.—No, sir; no, sir; never.

Q.—Nothing of the kind? A.—Nothing of the kind. You will see that, when you come to another interview.

Mr. Evarts.—Oh, well, that is enough. This interview is enough for itself.

Mr. Beecher (to Beach.)—I shall learn gradually to behave sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did Moulton tell you that he would rather pay Tilton what Bowen owed him than to rip up your relations with Tilton's family or anything to that effect? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember that during that conversation when you were discussing points of difficulties that were existing between you and Bowen, whether any memorandum of those points was spoken of and brought out in any way? A.—Yes, sir; it was spoken of. I told Moulton that I had at home a few memorandum of points that were in discussion at the interview between Bowen and myself the last interview.

Q.—At Freeland's? A.—At Freeland's.

Q.—Well? A.—He wanted me to bring them to him and I think the next day immediately after or very soon after I hunted them up and brought them to him.

Q.—Did you deliver that paper to Moulton at that interview, or soon after. A.—It was about this time I began to put my documents into his hands. This was the first fruits.

Q.—That paper was in Bowen's handwriting. A.—Yes, sir.

Witness identified the paper. This is the memorandum: First, report and publish sermons and lecture-room talks; second, new edition of "Plymouth Collection" and Freeland's interest; third, explanations to the church; fourth, write me a letter; fifth, retract in every quarter what has been said to my injury.

Q.—This came from Bowen? Yes, sir; I understood it did.

Q.—And did these form the topics of conversation you had with Moulton? A.—Yes, sir; they did; I took and told him what each was on each point.

Q.—Was anything said by Moulton as to the occasion or propriety of you and Tilton's conbining? A.—Yes, sir; that was the one that flowed through every conversation. It was the leading idea. You and Tilton must stand together. Q.—As toward whom? A.—For the sake of family, for the sake of restoration and for the sake of justice from Bowen to him. Well as I remember it, I suppose I cannot tell what I thought.

Q.—Now, in that same month of January, at a somewhat later period, did you have an interview with Moulton at his house concerning an interview he had had with Bowen? A.—I did the next day.

MOULTON RELATES TO BEECHER THE RESULT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, what did Moulton tell you at that interview as to what had passed between and Bowen about Tilton's fame? A.—He had or he told me that Bowen had been invited to come two days before, and appointed day after to-morrow, as I understand it, and on that night he told me that he was present, and that a long and full conversation had passed between them which conversation he described minutely and dramatically. He detailed to me with some particularity the statement which he had made to Bowen of his (Bowen's) treatment of Tilton and the infamy of his conduct in procuring Tilton to write the letter of the 6th, and then stand right out from under and go over to my side. He then also opened on Bowen with regard to his treatment of me in a parallel instance of infamy that was almost without example. He rehearsed to him different stories that he had expected of me, and that when I had had interviews at one time and another with him, he had never dared to mention one of these stories to my face, but only behind my back, and that they never came up except in the settlement of some money difficulty between us. He then told Bowen that the last grand settlement had taken place between him and me at Freeland house in the presence of Tilton in the early part of the year 1870; that, at that time, he said you went over the ground thoroughly with Beecher, and you had gone over the cause of offense that you had against him and after every one of them had been discussed and a settlement amicably effected Freeland had come and shaken hands with both of you, and that you had walked with Beecher through the streets discussing how he and you might work together ever afterward, and after Beecher, in fulfilment of his promise, had gone to the house of God and had there, in the presence of his people rehearsed the reconciliation that had taken place between him and you, and you went down and shook hands with him at the foot of the altar, and how within forty-eight hours you could tell a man's friends that you had that which would drive Beecher out of town in forty-eight hours if you should speak; that I had taken the document in my hands and had shaken it in his face, and he turned as pale as a ghost and he said "what shall I do." I said it is not for me to tell you what you should do, he said, and looking up at the portrait hanging on the wall he said, "I shall never be recognized. I shall be able to recognize that man again.

Q.—Portrait of whom? A.—My portrait, by Mr. Page; the portrait which was then hanging there; then he said Bowen was ready to do anything; he then said, why didn't you get money out of him; said he, well, the time hasn't or wasn't come for that yet, but what Bowen should do was to put Tilton back into the Independent; that is what he ought to do.

A recess was here taken.

BESSIE TURNER.

After recess the examination of Beecher was resumed.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, whether at any of the interviews spoken of about this middle period of January, or at any time thereabouts at any interview between Moulton and yourself, did any thing of the kind occur on the subject of Miss Turner? Did Moulton tell you that Tilton thought Bessie Turner was a dangerous person to have about; that she knew of all the facts as between Beecher and Mrs Tilton? No, sir.

Q.—Was it represented to you by Moulton at any such interview that Mrs. Tilton said as Tilton told him that the best way was for her to be out West to school? A.—No, sir; I know nothing about her going West to school.

Q.—Did he tell at that time that Tilton could not afford to pay her expenses, and did you say that I will pay the expenses, or do anything necessary to keep this story down or anything of that kind? A.—Nothing of the sort; there was no consultation with me of any sort or description with respect to the disposition of Bessie Turner; the first knowledge I had of her whereabouts was when I was called upon to pay her first instalment.

Q.—Do you remember using any expression like this: Frank has saved my life and I would willingly give my life to save Frank? A.—No, sir; I don't remember any language like that. I might have said I would be willing almost to give my life to save his.

Q.—Do you remember any expression of this kind: Frank is very sick and I am afraid he will die and then Theodore what will become of your case and mine? A.—No. I don't recall any such.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I understand you to have said distinctly that the letter of Tilton to Bowen was not shown to you or read to you at the interview at the time? A.—It was not. Q.—At either of those conversations, was there anything said about Tilton having said or reported that you preached to forty mistresses or any number of mistresses in your church? A.—No, sir; not as late as last January.

Q.—When did any conversation occur about that? A.—I should think it was somewhere about during the first two weeks of January. I went to Moulton with a statement that Tilton had made that statement; that it had been brought to me by credible authority and this was after things were in a train for harmonious adjustment. He denied it in behalf of Tilton.

Q.—Moulton did? A.—Yes sir. Subsequently he explained to me that he had seen Tilton, and that Tilton had rectified the statement which he had made in the quarter it was likely to do injury.

Q.—Was there anything said at these conversations or either of them in regard to information given by Tilton concerning relations between you and Mrs. Tilton to her mother, Mrs. Morse? Were you informed at either of these conversations by Mrs. Tilton or by Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Tilton had informed her mother Mrs. Morse? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Was any thing said about Joseph Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, having come to him (Tilton) and asked him whether or not he had noticed Beecher's visits to his house, and whether he was quite sure that they were altogether of a pastoral character? Was there any conversation of that character.? A.—Between me and whom?

Q.—And Mr. Tilton. A.—No sir, no sir.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

Witness testified that the relation between himself and Tilton were better after the 7th of February than any time previous, and that about the middle of the month a remarkable interview took place at the house of Tilton.

TILTON DENIES THE WINSTED AND THE NORTHWEST STORIES.

Q.—About you? A.—No, about himself. It was an interview more for clearing himself than clearing me. He said that the story of his having made improper advances to a lady in the back office of the Brooklyn Union was an absolute falsehood; he denied it explicitly. He said that the story of his going with a woman to Winsted, Connecticut, was absolutely false and had no foundation in fact and that he could not understand how it could have started except there was another Tilton bearing nearly the same initials as his who was a dissolute man and an intemperate man and that he had been about the country and that this story probably was true of him and had been true by those who did not know the difference of personality to him. He said that the story told of him by Bowen or hinted in respect to his improprieties in the west and northwest, and he defied anybody to prove them. They were absolutely false. He then went on to say that my wife was not altogether guiltless in the matter of propagating stories. That she and Mrs. Morse had joined hands against him. That Mrs. Morse had repeated stories of his intemperance and of his neglect of his family and one by one he gave to them explicit denials. We left the study and went down stairs; I have forgotten exactly how it came to pass that I found myself with him in the bed room with Mrs. Tilton, but there I recollect there was a supplementary conversation between us three, or rather there was a supplementary discourse to us two, in which he stated again to his wife that he had a long and satisfying interview with me; he said that he thought it only right to say to Elizabeth, addressing himself to her, that "Mr. Beecher, in all this difficulty, has acted the part of a man of honor toward you, and has taken, in every case, all the blame to himself, and I feel bound also to say to you, sir;" he said "that Elizabeth has pursued the same course toward you, and said if there is any blame it is mine;"

He said then that he didn't know he should ever be happy again. His home seemed to him to be a divided and a desolate home, but he did not know but that out of this very condition of things there would spring up again an affection that would be purer and stronger than if it had not been tried by these difficulties, and with that we all kissed each other (laughing) and I departed.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE WITNESS AND PLAINTIFF.

Witness testified that he was at Titon's house again about May 20.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Beecher, who were parties to this interview? A.—Well, first and last, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and myself.

Q.—Well, what occurred, do you recollect? A.—No, I cannot exactly recollect what it was. I only know that when I went in Tilton received me moodily, and then after a little conversation and explanations which took place he became gracious, and we fell into an easy and unbusiness like chat, and that, in the course of it, sitting there in an old-fashioned way in his house, I went up and argued with him,

SAT DOWN ON HIS KNEE

As it were to make the appeal closer, and when I was sitting there, Mrs. Tilton came into the room and burst out laughing. I recollect that interview and I think when she came into the room she came up and kissed me cordially. I do not remember the topic which had brought me there, only that it was something with which he was dissatisfied with me, as if I had done the duty that was expected of me, and I have tried to remember but it won't come.

ALL DIFFICULTIES AMICABLY SETTLED.

Q.—Now, during this spring and up to this time that you have now named, the latter half of May, did you understand that the ill-feeling between you and Tilton or the misunderstanding was removed? A.—I did. I thought the difficulty was all dissipated, and that the only thing remaining was the performance of undertakings which we had engaged.

Q.—Now, sir, I will read to you a passage in Mr. Tilton's testimony of an interview in February. "Mr. Beecher came to my house one morning about the first or second week, probably the second week, yes, certainly the second week in February, 1871. He had come in pursuance of a request which I had sent to him through Moulton. Mr. Beecher came in the morning while I was at breakfast. I rose from the table and met him in the parlor and told him to go up stairs into my study. He immediately went up and I followed him. I closed the door behind me, and after he took his seat, I said to him I have called you hither, sir, in order that you may remove, if you can, a shadow from the future life of the little boy Ralph. His mother has assigned to me a date at which your criminal intimacy with her began; this little boy was born a few months after that; if the date which his mother has given is correct, it will save a dishonor attached to his name; I want you to tell me, as before God, whether or not that date is right; I want if possible to shield him, but I want more than that, to know the truth; tell me the truth, and he (that is you) told me on his word of honor, as before God, that the date which Mrs. Tilton had assigned was the correct date; at that moment, Mrs Tilton herself, who had followed me up stairs, came into the room, and when I stated to her the point of conversation she burst into tears and asseverated as she had once or twice done before (but that was struck out as she had once or twice done before) asseverated that the date she had given was correct."

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did any such interview in which that subject of spuriousness of the boy or adultery of the wife was mentioned ever occur? A.—Never, between me and Tilton alone in the presence of his wife; never any such conversation or anything out of which such a conversation could be made or imagined took place; it is a monstrous and an absolute falsehood. [Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Evarts—Mr Beecher, subsequently, a further statement was made by Tilton which I now ask your attention. "Mr. Beecher asked me the date Elizabeth had named; I told him Elizabeth had named as the date at which their criminal intimacy began as October 10th, 1868. He replied that he had no faculty for dates, and had made no record, but he believed in his soul that she had told me the truth."

Q.—Did you say anything of that kind? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Evarts—Nothing of that kind. Were you asked any such question. A.—No, sir, I never was asked such a question.

Judge Neilson—I ought to say to the ladies who are now present, and who are not immediately connected with the suit, that it would be well not to attend to-morrow morning and Friday, and this morning I refused admission to a great number of ladies with regret. I think in some of the weeks to come there may be an opportunity, but just at present I think the ladies who are here and who for one day have seen the place, might as well be contented. Members of the bar complain that they cannot get in.

The court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The usual crowd were attracted to the Brooklyn City Court room this morning, and notwithstanding the request of Judge Neilson as many women were present.

BESSIE TURNER'S SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Beecher resumed his testimony: I remember the first schooling bill of Miss Bessie Turner; I think it was in the summer of 1871; Moulton said he was paying out a great many bills for Tilton, and here was one I ought to assist in paying, or something like that; I paid this bill; I did not suggest sending her to school; Moulton frequently applied to me for money for these expenses; I never kept account or memorandum of these moneys, but let him have money when I could; during the payments nothing was said about tilton's going to Europe; Moulton's applications to me were sometimes in writing and sometimes in person.

A SCRIPTURAL INTERVIEW.

I remember an interview with Mrs. Tilton in the fall of 1871; I went into the parlor, marked a passage in the Bible, rose, bowed and walked out; I marked the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, from the fourth to the seventh verse.

This closed the interview. [Handed a letter.] I do not remember receiving this, but it is in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting [Handed another letter.] I do not remember giving this letter to Moulton; it was a habit of mine to carry to Moulton all the communications which I thought would throw light on all matters of which he was man in charge; in this way he received this letter I suppose. [Witness read the letter through and was handed another letter.] I gave this last letter to Moulton; it is from Mrs. Tilton.

"THAT "NEST-HIDING" LETTER.

Q.—Was this letter from Mrs. Tilton to you dated May 3, 1871. A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter as follows:

BROKLYN, May 3, 1871.

Mr. Beecher.

My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering which I should bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large untiring generosity and nest hiding. That I had failed utterly we both know, but now I ask forgiveness.

Q.—This word, compound word "nest-hiding," is it a word of any use by you or with which you were conversant. A.—No, sir, it is not my word in any sense or way.

Q.—Had it been a word used between you and Mrs. Tilton in any way before this letter? A.—Not that ever I remember; it was certainly not a common word.

Q.—What did you understand by that word when you received this? A.—I understood it to simply signify hiding of troubles in her household.

A recess was here taken.

After recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued.

Q. Well, what more between you and Mrs. Morse? A. It was simply that she had no counselor, no one that she could go to. She could not go to her daughter even, and I said take counsel of me, as if I was your son. It was a complimentary and courteous statement made off-hand, without any consideration but that of kindness, but she seized upon it.

Q. You say Mrs. Morse spoke of trouble and of having no counselor. You have intimated that. What trouble was it that she referred to? A. Trouble in the family of her daughter, and her own troubles came up also in relation to support, and what not.

THAT CARD OF MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Do you remember in May, 1871, or thereabouts, arising in reference to a card of Mrs. Woodhull that had appeared in some of the New York papers? A.—I do.

Q.—Now when did it come to be a matter of conference between you and Moulton or you and Tilton? A.—I think, well, within a few days, within a day or two. I have an impression the day following, but I cannot say quite certainly.

Q.—Now what occured between you and Tilton, or Moulton, or both of them consequent upon the appearance of this card. A.—The only thing I recollect was an interview with Tilton a day or two afterward, in which he gave me an account of his visit to Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Well, state how he described that interview? A.—Well, sir, he said that as soon as he saw that card he was satisfied it had reference to him and his household, and determined that he would go right down himself personally, and if possible put a stop to that matter; he gave me an account therefore of how he got himself up and went down and met Mrs. Woodhull, and asked if it was Mrs. Woodhull. She said it was. He told her who he was and he proceeded to say that he had seen a card in the morning papers, and wished to ask whether the card referred to him and his family, and that she said it did, and then he said he never in his life brought to bear on any human being such an amount of personal influence as he did upon her. He was determined that he would carry her with him by his influence and that after some considerable conversation he succeeded, and when he left it was with the understanding that all the proceedings in the direction that were offensive to him of that kind should be adjourned or terminate, I don't know exactly which.

Q.—Did he tell you at any time that when he visited Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of the card, that she turned to him after he had read the paper and asked him, "Do you know sir, to whom I refer in that card?" I said to him that I replied in a cavalier way, "How can I tell to whom you refer in a blind card like this?" I told him that she had then said, "I refer sir, to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and your wife."

Q.—Did he give you a narrative of that kind? A.—No, sir.

The witness then related the two occasions he had met Mrs. Woodhull, after which the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour. The throng was as great as ever.

Mr. Beecher then continued his testimony: The interview with Mrs. Woodhull about presiding at Steinway Hall meeting was on the day, the evening of which the meeting took place at Moulton's house; I said I seldom presided at public meetings; she handed me a large roll of paper, or like Moses shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain the outside of it, another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit. It will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the enamcipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness, the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister and it is permitted to you and will be an exceeding refreshment to me for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?

Q.—To what relation between yourself and Mrs. Tilton and her family did that letter relate?

A.—To that disturbed condition which Moulton and Tilton and I attempted to restore to order and harmony; again, that want of confidence between husband and wife which I thought I had been the occasion of impairing and which I labored considerably to restore, and to encourage her as her pastor as well as friend to use every endeavor in the power of human nature to restore the bright and particular object of her life.

ANOTHER BEECHER LETTER PRODUCED.

Mr. Evarts—Please look at that letter. Do you remember writing this letter?

A.—Yes. I have a general recollection of it.

Q.—I will read it, as I wish to ask you some questions. It is dated the 20th of January, 1872, and commences with the quotation reading: "Now, may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus that Great Shepherd of the sheep through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work to do His will working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ. This is my prayer, day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in thought and hope of coming immortality and seem to myself most of the time to be standing on the edge of life wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, come up hither. I shall be in New Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological classes on preaching. My wife takes the boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I called on Monday but you were out. I hope you are gaining strength, growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Savior abide with you. Very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you now see the time or about the time at which your wife left for the South? A.—I do.

Q.—Now, sir, will you state on what occasion and under what circumstances that letter of yours was written? A.—The death of Tilton's brother had occurred.

Q.—At their house? A.—At their house. I understand, sir, I did not attend the funeral.

Q.—(Handing witness a paper)—That little note refers to your seeing Mrs. Tilton next Friday if you don't see her to-morrow. A.—(Reading)—If I don't see you to-morrow night, I will next Friday.

Q.—Now can you from that memorandum recall any circumstance or date, or day of the week on which that was written? A.—I cannot fix it as to time definitely. I recollect the circumstance. I know Mrs. Tilton wished to see me about her mother or some other matter, and I dropped this hasty note to say that if I did not see her on Friday night, I would the next Friday night.

Q.—And where on Friday night would you have seen her? A.—In the lecture-room after the lecture.

Q.—Is that the reference to Friday night? A.—That is what I understand it sir.

Q.—Well, at that time, as now Friday night was the regular lecture or prayer meeting night? A.—Yes, sir, it has never been any other. It is the regular prayer-meeting night, and it is the night of errands, incidents, and so on at the close.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Q.—Please look at this letter, a letter from Mrs. Morse of October 21, 1871, and say if you remember receiving it and delivering it to Moulton? At the very end of it she says: Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you son. Do you remember anything that passed between you and Mrs. Morse before this letter was written to which that refers? A.—Yes, sir; I do.

Q.—What was that. A.—A conversation that I had with her at a wedding. She was under a great deal of feeling.

Q. Well, what more between you and Mrs. Morse? A. It was simply that she had no counselor, no one that she could go to. She could not go to her daughter even, and I said take counsel of me, as if I was your son. It was a complimentary and courteous statement made off-hand, without any consideration but that of kindness, but she seized upon it.

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The witness then related the two occasions he had met Mrs. Woodhull, after which the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour. The throng was as great as ever.

Mr. Beecher then continued his testimony: The interview with Mrs. Woodhull about presiding at Steinway Hall meeting was on the day, the evening of which the meeting took place at Moulton's house; I said I seldom presided at public meetings; she handed me a large roll of paper, which she said contained her views, and urged me to revoke my denial; she charged me with cowardice, and we then separated; I told Moulton I would not and could not ally myself with this woman; my denial to Mrs. Woodhull was absolute and she knew it; I did not tell Tilton or Moulton I did not see how I could do it, and if I changed my mind before evening, I might preside; in the fall of 1871 I became acquainted with Theodore

TILTON'S POEM

"Sir Marmaduke's Musings," I had a conversation with Moulton about it; I told him I thought it was a dastardly letter; that it was an ill bird that fouled its own nest; I said it almost broke my heart to see Elizabeth's name brought before the public in that way.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

My Dear Friend:

I leave town to-day and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven. Shall not be here till Friday. About two weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of appehension. On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to theological students) I found a note from E. saying that T. felt hard toward me and was going to see or write before leaving for the West.

Q.—Whom did you refer to by E? A.—Elizabeth Tilton.

Q.—Now comes the question of the letter, I suppose? A.—Yes, sir.

(Reading)—She kindly added, do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him and I also know your embarrassments. These were words of warning but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and humiliations which environ his enterprise. He has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop and I believe that you have participated in this feeling.

Witness—"Limitations"; I think it should be "limitations" instead of "humiliations."

Mr. Evarts—This is in the evidence.

Q—How had you learned or gained the impression that Moulton participated in that feeling? A.—I had occasion to on the Saturday before.

Q.—That is what you refer to. A.—Yes, sir.

(Reading)—It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane.

Witness—And sane.

(Reading)—I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz: 1. The great church. 2. The newspaper. 3. The book. The first I could neither get out of my sight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice and have excited when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted.

Witness—Would have excited when it was important.

Mr. Evarts—It seems to be very imperfect.

Witness—There is an allusion in the sentence. It would have excited in quarters where it was important.

A number of other passages were read by Mr. Evarts and explained by Beecher, after which the usual recess was taken.

After recess, Mr. Beecher proceeded to give the interview between Moulton and himself relative to the Golden Age proof, an article containing the scandal and Bowen's charges, at which there was no other person present.

BEECHER NEVER ADMITTED BOWEN'S CHARGES.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I will ask whether at that time or at any other time when the Bowen letter in its text or its contents was mentioned as the subject, if you ever admitted with or without qualification any of the charges therein contained? A.—I never did.

Q.—Was there not one of these matters admitted in any form? A.—Not one in any manner, shape, form or degree, verily

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, how much knowledge preliminary did you have of the arbitration of the tripartite covenant or settlement with Tilton? A.—Very little, sir.

Q.—Will you narrate to us what you had to do with it, with any of its preliminaries? A.—I had something to do with it; Moulton had talked with me about whether there could not be an arbitration and a quiet settlement of all our difficulties finally out of sight. He wanted to know if it would not be a good thing to ask some of my influential friends in church to assist in the matter as a consulting committee, as I understood; I said I thought it would be very good if I could manage it; he mentioned the names; "well," said I Mr. James Freeland is a friend of Tilton; Claflin is a friend of Bowen and I would trust them both so far as I was concerned; I suppose I had no doubt they were, and that was

THE FIRST DAWN

I think of the matter on my mind. Afterward, when the matter took some more form, I then learned more about it, viz.: from Moulton; I learned that there had been some preliminary meeting and that they meant to draw up articles which should include us all in that final settlement. I knew no more than I recollect until I was called to sign it.

Q.—What was brought to you and by whom for your signature? A.—I suppose, from what I have heard here on trial, it was the first draft that was brought to me; that is to say, the draft unchanged in the article concerning Tilton; if I recollect I read that distinctly, and I was inquired of if I would sign that, and I said I would; afterwards the draft was brought to me again by Claflin and I signed it; that is, I think, about my history in connection with that.

"TIT FOR TAT."

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember anything arising and brought to your notice in reference to what has been spoken of as the "Tit for Tat" article proceeding from the Woodhull Claflin press? A.—I never saw it. I heard it spoken of; imply heard Tilton give a statement of an article which the Woodhulls, as I understood, proposed to publish, but which was going about in slips and included in it the names of a great many respectable men and women against whom charges were made, and that, on seeing that, he had gone down in great indignation and broke his connection with her as gloriously as he had formed it.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to the occurrence in the end of October on the beginning of November, 1872, of the publication in the Woodhull and Claflin paper of what has been known as the "Woodhull Scandal?" Prior to the appearance of the paper, had you learned in any way or form that there was to appear any such publication? A.—I had

Evarts—What was your first knowledge of it? A.—My first I can't give it except that I had a vague impression, and from what source derived I can't say; that the first knowledge was a visitation at my house of a tall, thin, lank old gentleman, about sixty years of age, who came to tell me there was an awful thing going to be published.

THAT BLACKMAIL STORY.

Q.—Did you tell him that any blackmail had been levied on you? A.—No, sir; never had.

Q.—What did you tell Moulton about that? A.—I merely described the old gentleman and told him that I saw from that there was something coming; that he seemed to be greatly distressed and said he came over to see if the thing could not be stopped in some way.

Q.—Was this communicated to him? A.—Yes; I told him that I had told the messenger I didn't see any way to stop it; it had better come out. Moulton told me that the man had come over for blackmail, and I at last adopted that view of it. That he had come to find out whether I was disposed to compromise the matter.

Q.—Now, at any of these interviews, did you say to Moulton, after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, that you had come to consult with him, Moulton, as to what it was best to do with reference to the publication? What reply could be made, if any could be made? Did you in that connection or in any other way say to him that you saw no hope for yourself since that story had been published? A.—No, sir.

Evarts—To witness; now, sir, please look at that note and recall to your mind that period, if you can, that refers to an interview between Halliday and Moulton as having taken place. Does it not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Moulton reported to you that interview. Didn't he? A.—Yes, sir; I believe he did.

Q.—In connection with Moulton's reporting to you that interview or any reference to these interviews taking place before it took place, did anything of this kind occur between you and Moulton that Moulton was not to tell Halliday the facts? A.—No sir, no, sir; he didn't want to tell him any more than I did.

The Court then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Robert McDonough was convicted of the larceny of a gold watch from the person of C. G. Page.

David Hall plead guilty to three indictments for Sunday liquor selling, and was fined $300.

P. Monahan, Sr., was convicted of the larceny of goods from the railroad company. Monahan is the man who arrested last Sunday week when Chief Ross made the raid on the Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Daniel Haggarty, charged by his wife with adultery, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of John R. Murdock, guardian, vs. David Meldrum, an action to recover for rent alleged to be due, the jury found for defendant for $161 37½.

The case of John W. Culmer vs. The Culmer Spring Company, an action to recover for expenditures alleged to have been made by plaintiff as agent of the defendant company, is on trial.

In the two cases of Samuel McKelvy and others, Wm. Thaw, Chas. J. Clarke and others, actions of ejectment for some eight lots on Second avenue, adjoining Everson & Preston's

APRIL FOOL EPISODE.

A pedestrian walking on the south side of Grand River avenue toward the City Hall was stealthily approached by a small urchin yesterday who fastened to his coat tail a small bag filled with saw-dust. He had walked two blocks with this appendage when a number of men accosted him and told him he had something attached to his coat. Instantly the first of April flashed on his mind and he elevated his thumb to his nose and strode on with quicker pace. Thinking the matter over he thought how seriously one had spoken to him, and after he had gone a block further he turned into a side street, reached behind, and there was the bag. Thus was he twice fooled!—[Detroit Free Press.

VARIETIES.

THE project of a tunnel under the Hudson, at New York, is still spoken of as one of the possibilities of the near future.

"MEAT me at the speling match at Muesic hall" was the invitation written probably by one who stepped down and out on the first round.

THERE are 24,661,000 bricks in the new Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and over 50,000 barrels of mortar. Yet the price of board will be only $3 a day.

A FOPPISH fellow advised a friend not to marry a girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty "up hill work." "Good," said the friend, "I would rather go up hill than down hill any time."

"YES, boys," said Nancy Bell, a female blacksmith, of Iowa, as she straddled a horse's leg and yanked off a shoe, "I was brought up to this business and so was my mother; and there ain't no Beecher scandals in our family, for a fact."

A FOND DU LAC mother said to her daughter the other night, as the girl was leaving home for an extended visit to friends: "If a tall figger ever lifts ye out of bed, jest you larrup him, Jane," and Jane, trembling with emotion, said, "You bet!"

THE boys tricked the girls in a spelling match at Providence. The agreement was that the words should be selected from the city newspapers of the day of the match, and the boys secured the publication of a scientific article full of unfamiliar terms.

A MINNEAPOLIS butcher dreamed one night that he had only seven fingers, and the next day he cut off a finger with an unlucky stroke of a cleaver. That night he dreamed he hadn't any head, and he has ever since been living in terrible dread.

"MY dear husband," said a devoted wife, "why will you not leave off smoking? It is such an odious practice, and makes your breath smell so!" "Yes," replied the husband, "but only consider the time I have devoted and the money I have spent to learn to smoke. If I should leave off now, all that time and money would have been wasted, don't you see?"

THE present rage for spelling-schools revives an anecdote of Gen. Scott. He had drawn up the rough draft of an order, in which the word "wagon" occurred. The General inserted one "g" too many, and his clerk, on discovering it, timidly asked on what authority he spelled "wagon" with two "g's." "On the authority of Lieut. Gen. Scott, commanding the armies of the United States, sir!" thundered the pompous old General. The clerk, at least, thought the authority sufficient.—[Boston Globe.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh, the Czar's daughter, at last has had a chance to throw her envious Guelph relations into the shadow. At the Queen's drawing-room, held a fortnight ago, she appeared in public for the first time since her marriage, and in a perfect blaze of diamonds. She wore, it is said, "rich blue velvet with garniture of the finest Russian sable, satin petticoat trimmed with bands of diamonds and large diamond tassels, and train of velvet." As the Princess Beatrice, who is the particularly warm enemy of the Duchess, has never been permitted by her royal ma to buy diamonds by the half bushel, she was disgusted with this display, and staid at home to dishevel her hair and weep and make things stormy for her attendants. There is something awe-inspiring about these princely people.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The liabilities of Messrs. Prion & Sons, commission merchants, of Hartford, who are insolvent, are $92,500.

The steamers Hooper and Great Northern have arrived at Cienfuegos, Cuba, from Ponce, P. R., with the telegraphic cable.

President Grant and family left for Washington Saturday morning. The President held a reception Friday evening at the residence of A. R. Corbin.

The case of George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake, for polygamy, was appealed by the prosecution to the Territorial Supreme Court and bonds of $5,000 given for his appearance.

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, has pardoned ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, sentenced to the penitentiery for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter.

The total coinage far March amounted to $3,650,330. Of this amount $288,960 was in double eagles, $39,800 in trade dollars, $313,500 in half dollars, $81,650 in quarter dollars, $344,029 in dimes, and $738,170 in subsidiary coinage.

The subscription entertainment on Saturday night in the Academy of Music, New York, for the benefit of the fund to meet the expenses of American riflemen in their contest in Ireland next summer with the Irish team, netted $4,000.

In the United States Circuit Court of Memphis, Judges Emmons and Ballard overruled, on Saturday, the motion of the Attorney General of the State to dismiss the Gibson county Ku-klux for want of jurisdiction, and will proceed with the trial this week.

The Senatorial excursion party have finally concluded to use the government vessels placed at their service, and will sail from New Orleans this morning in the steamer Dispatch for Vera Cruz. The party consists of twenty gentlemen and five ladies.

George Drury, of Louisiana, and a member of the House from Assumption, was indicted on Saturday by the grand jury for participating in the forgery of the general appropriation bill recently promulgated. The term of the present grand jury expired on Saturday. They recommend their successors to continue the investigation.

Mrs. Samuel Archer, of Evansville, died very suddenly at 3:15 Saturday morning, at the residence of J. M. Silverthorn, river editor of the Cleveland Journal, where she was employed as housekeeper. Her husband, Capt. Sam. Archer, was a noted steamb at pilot and commander. Her remains were sent to her daughter, Mrs. Schunick, at Cannelton.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Schuylkill has been covered at several points with wild ducks.

SPOTTED fever prevails in some neighborhoods in Crawford county.

IN the course of a few weeks 10,000 men will be put to work on the Philadelphia Centennial buildings.

THE Board of School Directors of Mercer, have concluded to erect a new school building for the primary classes.

THE new college building at Washington has been completed and handed over by the contractors to the trustees.

ON and after Sunday April 11th the Johnstown Voice and Echo, published by James F. Campbell Sr., will be issued as a Sunday paper.

ONE hundred and twenty-four tramps were counted within an hour, passing a given point en route for Phœnixville, on Monday last.

A YOUNG man named Warren H. Joline was seriously stabbed in a fracas at West Newton on Thursday night last. The perpetrator unknown.

THE Brookville Jeffersonian says the Wilcox Lumber Company have completed a contract for furnishing the Centennial buildings with five millions feet of lumber.

AN Erie firm has received an order for ten car loads of pine lumber for Cuba. It will be shipped to Philadelphia by rail, and thence by sail vessels to its destination.

HENRY BOMGESSER, aged twenty-three years, of Lancaster, was killed at Columbia on Thursday night by a train on the P. R. R. He was a brakeman in the employ of the Company.

SAYS the Sharpsville Advertiser: If Sharpsville cannot boast of heavy men, she can of tall ones. There are five men in this place, father and four sons, whose aggregate height is 30 feet 8½ inches.

PATRICK DEWEES, of Shamokin, has been lodged in the Sunbury jail charged with the murder of his wife, who was found dead in bed with marks of violence upon her head and with her neck broken.

MESSRS CONNELLY, NAYLOR & Co., of Pittsburgh and J. B. Finley, of Monongahela City have purchased the New Castle Gas Works, and John S. Connelly, of the above named firm, will superintend the same.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, passenger brake man on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has a Bible in his possession printed in 1564. It was translated by Martin Luther. Mrs. Shrenk, the owner, has refused $500 for the work. It is to be sent to the Centennial.

LEWIS KERSTETTER committed suicide by hanging himself in the county jail of Snyder county on Saturday a week. He had been sentenced to six month's imprisonment at the December term of Court for the crime of adultery.

SAYS the Johnstown Voice and Echo: A lady named Mrs. McBride, of Prospect, about seventy-five years of age, was struck by the Atlantic Express, last Tuesday afternoon, near the warehouse, and died in a short time after of her injuries.

THE M. E. Conference, at its recent session in Huntingdon, unanimously remonstrated against the repeal of the Local Option law. They resolved that the repeal is a violation of a sacred pledge, and tends to undermine the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

MR. AARON SCHWENK of Zieglersville, Montgomery county, has lately discovered iron ore on his property near that place. The ore is thought to be rich and valuable. He thinks the vien struck is at least 200 feet in width and extends a considerable distance.

ELLSWORTH, a little son of Thomas Gladden, living a mile east of Waynesburg, was watching his father at work in Sayers' coal mines a few days since, when a large amount of top vein and horse-back fell on him, inflicting serious and probable fatal injuries.

A MAN named James Wilson who was forced into the Rebel army at the commencement of the war recently turned up in Greensburg where he found his children bound out among strangers and his wife in the county Alms-house, very much demented. He had not seen or heard of his family since the beginning of the war.

THE Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod will meet at Norristown on Trinity Sunday, May 23d. At this meeting it is expected the final arrangements will be made by which Muhlenberg College will be transferred to the entire jurisdiction of the Synod and an entire Board of Managers be elected by the Synod for the first time.

BATTEIGER'S brewery in Greenville, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week and at an early hour on Saturday morning D. Clarks meat shop, the St. Charles Hotel, Shelby's marble shop and Sim & Taylor's furniture and undertaking establishment were also destroyed. The loss by both fires will reach $10,000. Incendiarism.

ROBERT P. YOUNG a shoemaker, residing in West Chester, met with a curious accident last week. He layed down on the settee on which some sewing was thrown carelessly. His arm came in contact with a needle which was thrust into his arm about two thirds of its length, and in the endeavor to extract it, it broke off. The surgeons have cut down on the wound but cannot find the missing needle.

THE master mechanic of the works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, has just issued orders that full time would be resumed in the shops. The men previously worked eight hours as a day's work, and five days each week. An Altoona exchange says: This action on the part of the company, coupled with the fact that a large number of additional workmen have been employed in the railroad shops at Altoona during the past few weeks, is certainly very gratifying intelligence.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ACQUITTED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. DR. W. A. DAVIDSON NOT SUSTAINED.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the action at the recent session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, recommending that an investigation be made of the rumors affecting the character of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson. The Rev. Dr. Williams, presiding elder, in accordance with that recommendation, selected Revs. B. F Brooke, D. D., H. L. Chapman, J. H. Rodgers, W. H. Locke, D. D., and J. R. Roller as the committee, and commenced the investigation on Tuesday morning. Yesterday morning the committee concluded their labors, and a unanimous verdict of acquittal was rendered. On the first charge, viz: that the minister was married to a person who was divorced from her first husband for other reasons than adultery, it was found that adultery was one of the grounds contained in the petition for the divorce, and there was no evidence whatever to sustain the second charge, that of immorality.

THE INSTITUTE.

The fourth day's proceedings of the County Institute passed off very pleasantly, and it is supposed profitably for those present. There appears, however, to be a lack of interest this year, and a rather slim attendance of teachers. In fact, previous to yesterday, it is said but about one fourth of the educators of the county had put in an appearance. It is intimated that attendance costs considerably, and that teachers, as well as others, are somewhat affected by dull times, and the Institute, which is generally looked upon in the light of a pleasant social reunion as well as instructive, suffered in consequence. The programme published was unavoidably curtailed in consequence of its being too extensive for the time allotted to it.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Limbach vs. Hartner et al., the jury found for plaintiff for $200.

Wm. Pfiel vs, Philip Pfiel. Verdict for plaintiff for $380 25.

In another case between the same parties a verdict for plaintiff was returned for $469 50.

In the case of Mabel Coop vs. John McKearney, the jury found for plaintiff for $23 60.

A verdict for plaintiff for $2,500 was rendered in the case of Thomas W. McMarland's heirs vs. the Pennsylvania Company.

The case of A. W. Boyd & Co. vs. Theo. F. Phillips, is on trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Hannah Kier, the bond was presented and approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Swearingen & McCandless et al. vs. Waring Bros. and Waring Bros. & Co., an order to show cause was made, returnable on the 6th inst.

In the case of John Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, a petition for injunction was presented and an order made for a hearing on the same, to be held on the 30th instant, in the meantime restraining Robt. E. Stewart from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the case of J. M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, a petition for an injunction was presented and a hearing fixed for the 30th instant, an order for restraint in the meantime being issued against Thomas M. Bayne, Esq.

In the case of C. H. Shepard & Co., bankrupts, Venango county, the Register presented a report of a composition meeting, and a meeting ordered for 10th inst., to ascertain if the resolution was passed according to law.

In the case of the Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville, a rule was granted on the Second National Bank of Titusville, to show cause why the specifications of objection to the bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken from the record.

In the case of C. W. Morrison, bankrupt, Allegheny, an order was made for the sale of a soda fountain.

In the case of Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county, the Register presented the report of the meeting on the petition for discharge.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of A. W. Boyd & Co. vs. Theodore F. Phillips is still on trial. This is an action to recover the full price for a lot of woolen goods sold. The case turns on a question as to whether composition was properly made. the defendant claiming that the plaintiffs are entitled to only forty per cent of the full amount.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Louis Jonas to Simon Kaufman, an order was made authorizing a private sale of effects in the hands of the assignee.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart, et al., to D. T. Watson, Wm. Floyd and K. A. Cunningham were appointed appraisers.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

James Donahue, convicted of selling a lottery ticket, on oath of Henry Meyers, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs of suit and go to the Work House for one year.

Charles Ross, convicted of feloniously entering a building and larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and go to the Work House for eighteen months.

Henry Koverman, Jr., convicted of fornication, on oath of Isabella Brown, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, and the usual amounts provided by Act of Assembly for the support of the prosecutrix and the child.

John Gleason, found guilty of robbery, on oath of William Williams, was sentenced to pay fine of six cents, costs and go to the Work House for one year.

Thomas Claire, against whom there were ten indictments for illegal liquor selling, on oath of W. B. Ross, and who plead guilty to three, was sentenced as follows: $100 in the first and $75 in each of the other cases, making $250 in all.

James Lowrie, having plead nolo contendere to assault and battery, charged by William W. Herren, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Thomas and James Howard, convicted of assault on Alex. King, but recommended to mercy, were sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs each, within thirty days. Judge Collier pronounced this sentence.

William Murray and Frederick Meyers, convicted of the murder of Gotthard Wahl on the 11th of November last, were sentenced to be hung.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Boyd & Co. vs. T. F. Phillips, the jury founds for plaintiffs for $716 43.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs Wm. A. Ahl, Hon. John C. Newmyer was appointed examiner.

In the case of the German Roman Catholic Orphan Asyium vs. the Pittsburgh Republicaner et al, Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed master and examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas Sull to John W. Sull, S J Chamberlin, John Beam and Henry Large, Jr., were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. to George McFerron et al, the bond of the assignees was presented and approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Gerst, banktrupt, Allegheny City. Petition for injunction presented, and order made restraining Lorenz Wetemeyer from performing certain acts, and fixing the 21st inst., for the time of hearing. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shaffer, on the 18th inst.

Geo. Watson, bankrupt, Elizabeth, Allegheny county. Assignee's report presented and confirmed nisi, subject to exceptions within ten days.

First National Bank of Warren, Pa. vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., and Warren Savings Bank vs. J. K. Palmer & Co. Both cases orderded for trial at the May term of 1875, at Pittsburgh.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on motion for injunction against Robert E. Stewart, by Mr. Kennedy for and Mr. Stewart contra. Injunction granted.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The choice by the creditors of Joseph Mitchell as assignee, was approved.

Joseph B. Olmstead and Joseph Jewhurst, partners as Olmstead & Jewhurst, of Titusville. Petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Rogers of Franklin.

SUDDEN DEATH.

MAN DROPS OVER INTO HIS MOTHER'S ARMS AND EXPIRES.

(From The Daily Post, April 2.)

Coroner McCallin yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Robert T. Lambie, who died suddenly at his home in West Deer township, on Thursday night. The deceased was sitting by a table talking to his mother and niece when he suddenly fell over in his mothers arms, and expired in a few minutes afterwards. Two physicians made an examination and upon their testimony the jury rendered a verdict of death by some affection of the brain. It seems he had injured his heat about a year since by falling. The deceased was a single man and was thirty years of age.

DOOMED.

THE DEATH SENTENCES PRONOUNCED UPON MURRAY AND MEYERS.

About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White took their seats in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the murderers of Gotthold Wahl were brought into court to hear the sentence of death passed upon them for their crime.

The District Attorney having moved for sentence, the prisoners were ordered to rise, and Judge Ewing addressed them as follows:

William Murray and Frederick Meyers: You have been jointly indicted for the murder of Gotthard Wahl, and you have each been separately committed of murder of the first degree. William Murray, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Murray made no response, while Meyers stated that he had nothing to say, and Judge Ewing continued:

After a careful and patient trial, in which you have been faithfully defended by skilful, experienced and eloquent counsel, you have each been convicted on very ample and conclusive testimony—such testimony as to leave no doubt on the minds of either court or jury as to your guilt.

We are now called upon to perform an exceedingly painful duty. Be assured that we do not desire to add any unnecessary pang to your sufferings. But desiring your eternal welfare, here in the dread solemnities of this hour as a man may speak to his fellow man, or brother to brother, we earnestly entreat you to prepare for eternity. Place your trust in God who is able to save to the uttermost. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. He knows all our frailties and is ever ready to forgive and save all who come unto him. To those who obtain that forgiveness and salvation, there is a brighter, better world beyond this, where sin and sorrow and suffering never come.

The three Judges then rose and their example was followed by every one in the room.

Judge Ewing then said: Wm. Murray —The sentence of the law is that you, Wm. Murray, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny county, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution at such time as the Governor of this Commonwealth by his warrant may appoint, and that then and there you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God, in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

A similar sentence was then pronounced on Myers, when the unhappy men were remanded to their cells.

The demeanor of the prisoners was the same that has characterized them throughout the trial. Murray, as usual, appeared to make an effort to treat the matter lightly, while Myers' demeanor was characterized by his usual sedateness.

Murray is said to have, or professes to have, no faith in a future existence, and pays no attention to the daily ministrations of the Jail Chaplain, while the interest of his companion seems to be growing with regard to his fate in the life to come.

THE PUDDLERS' HEARING.

THE DEFENDANTS IN THE SOUTH SIDE RIOT CASE HELD FOR COURT.

On Saturday morning Hugh Savage, Edward Rogers and Thomas Cook, puddlers, and John Dempsey, a puddler's helper, were before Mayor McCarthy on the charge of attacking the colored puddlers at Brownstown on Tuesday afternoon last. The hearing was fixed for ten o'clock in the morning, and by that hour a large number of the striking puddlers had assembled at the Mayor's office, and manifested great interest in the proceedings.

Mr. D. T. Watson appeared as counsel for the Commonwealth and Mr. Reardon for the defendants. Several witnesses were examined, among the number, officer McCoy, who preferred the charge. A statement was made that some of the testimony against the accused was not to be believed, of which the spectators signified their approval by cheers, and the Mayor adjourned the hearing till two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the hour appointed the hearing was resumed before another large crowd. Some thirty or forty policemen were present to preserve order. The examination of witnesses was continued. Wm. Johnson, the colored man who accompanied the colored puddler Melvin Gaines to the South Side from the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, testified that one of the puddlers struck Gaines twice, that Crook hit him (the witness) on the eye and several others hit him on the back, that he was finally knocked down by being struck on the head with a brick.

Gaines testified that he was struck on the head with a brick three times by Dempsey, and that two or three other men had struck him while the large crowd was following him and Johnson. The accused were identified by other witnesses, except in the case of Edward Rodgers. Several of the puddlers testified that he took no part in the assault. The evidence relating to his case, however, was conflicting, and the Mayor required him, with each of the others, to give $1,000 bail for their appearance at Court. The puddlers each furnished bail, but Dempsey was committed in default.

SAD DEATH IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.

DEATH CAUSED BY MEDICINE TAKEN TO PROCURE AN ABORTION.

(From The Daily Post, of Monday.)

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a young woman named Mary E. Fisher, who died at her home on Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It seems the young woman had been sick for several weeks and two different physicians had been attending her. Their efforts were not successful in healing her, however, and for some days past she was without medical attention. On Thursday she became worse and another physician was summoned, who did all that was possible to relieve her. Notwithstanding his efforts, however, she died at the hour stated. The physician thought it better to have an inquest on the death. The Coroner was summoned, and a verdict of death from inflammation of the bowels was rendered. It was stated that shortly before her death the young woman told her nurse that she had taken medicine to produce an abortion. She said that she had taken the medicine of her own free will, and that no person had any knowledge of her intention nor of her action until the nurse was informed thereof. This medicine brought on the disease which caused her death. She was nineteen years of age and has a sister and father living in the city.

DON'T HACK, HACK, COUGH, COUGH!

Cough is a syptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all dealers in medicines.

THE FEMALE PREACHER

THE FIRST SERMON OF REV. MISS AUGUSTA CHAPIN AT THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, IN THIS CITY.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

The Rev. Miss Augusta Chapin, of whom mention has already been made in these columns, preached her first sermon at the Universalist Church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, yesterday morning. The Reverend lady arrived on Saturday noon, and announcement was made in Saturday's papers that she would occupy the pulpit yesterday morning and evening, and a large congregation was attracted yesterday morning to the church.

Miss Chapin is an intellectual looking woman of medium height, with regular features, full forehead, blue eyes and light brown hair. Her manner in the pulpit was easy and graceful, and her thoughts were delivered in a forcible manner. She selected as her text, II Cor., VI, 2, last clause: "Now is the day of salvation."

She said the idea of salvation in the Christian church is an interesting one to Christians. With the open Bible in our hands we have a right to expect that all Christians should be able to give, not only a statement of the nature of salvation, but the statement should be in accordance with Christian teachings. So far from this being the case, however, there is generally a misconception of the whole subject. It sometimes suggests something far off,—something unreal. Indeed, the whole subject of religion has through all ages been enveloped in clouds of mystery. Early christianity was burdened with superstition, and ceremonials of the rankest heathenism engrafted upon the church. Something of this has been handed down from century to century. We are kept from seeing and performing the practical religion of Jesus Christ.

We are accustomed to hold religious truth quite different from other truths, as something vague and immaterial. A truth requires material things; things actual, things we can see, feel and hear. Truths are founded on laws of the senses—laws of cause and effect. Facts of science are tangible, real; we believe them matters of great importance to see them now and here. But the things of higher truths seem of little practical value for the present time. We are accustomed to look upon these truths in accordance with the idea of their prospective value.

It is a popular sentiment that religion relates to the future, and its great business is the salvation of the soul. The common idea of salvation is, that it is going to Heaven. The idea of believers in this respect is much the same. The difference consists in the number, and not in the time and place of saving. When the human mind attempts to grasp the idea, it gropes in the dim shades and mists of the future, and attempts to discern things that are over the river. Many who want to make the world better and elevate the human race find this idea in the way. Present duty, present want, I regard for the time being as infinitely more needful, The other is so far away, so incomprehensible. John Wesley spoke truly when he said, "By salvation, I mean present deliverance from sin. Any idea of salvation which is destitute of this element of present deliverance from sin is hopelessly deficient." I would not be understood to mean that religious truth is not different in any respect from other truths; it is to me infinitely more sacred, more precious; but I insist it is none the less present, real and practical on account of this.

There is nothing whatever comes so near, nothing so entirely real, so absolute by matter of fact, and of such present importance as the salvation of God. It is a deliverance from evil, from wrong, from sin; it must in its very nature be a present salvation. We cannot come into possession prospectively. If salvation is not ours to-day, we have no part in it at all. It is a present condition of purity or it is nothing. Thus we are brought to see the meaning of the text, "Now is the day of salvation."

In the New Testament there are few allusions to the future; it has a bearing on the all important "now." "Now is the judgment of this world;" "To-day thou will hear His voice;" "Now faith, hope, charity;" "Now is the accepted time," and so all the way through. If we sit down and study the New Testament, we shall find that nearly the whole book is in the indicative mood and present tense.

The present moment only is ours in which to live; the past is gone forever and the future is unknown. We should employ every moment as it comes to us. We acquire wealth only by diligent business, and economy in daily life; each moment, each day has its own duties. If we occupy to-day in doing the work of yesterday, to-day's duties are neglected. We all know the temptation to procrastinate. We let churches, schools, libraries, temperance societies, and all manner of reformatory efforts languish because we cannot attend to them very well just now. It is needless to speak of this common experience of ours. We all known too well that the absolute "now is the day of salvation."

After illustrating the manner in which we build "air castles," and project great works which are never accomplished, Miss Chapin said: Thus so, many men and women go through life. They see what grand things might be done, but never do them. We all know just such people. Men and women of splendid gifts stand enrapt with the glorious work that ought to be done, and that they even mean to do some time. Ah, if we could only realize that "now is the day of salvation."

MURRAY AND MYERS.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OVER-RULED.

(From The Daily Post, of April 2.)

Yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Ewing and White on the bench, the motion for a new trial in the case of Murry and Myers for the murder of Wahl, was argued by the prisoners' counsel. The reasons on which the motion was founded have been printed. The counsel admitted that they were merely technical, and that he did not expect the Court to grant the request. He stated that after examination he had concluded the venire to have been regular, but would insist in future murder trials, in which he was engaged, that both Judges should occupy the bench. The rulings of the Court, counsel was sorry to say, were correct.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Ewing remarked that in trying the case he had endeavored to give the prisoners every advantage which they were justly and legally entitled to. However, he could not see sufficient reasons for granting them a new trial, and the motion was over-ruled.

The prisoners were then remanded to jail, and will probably be sentenced to-morrow.

No argument was made on the part of the Commonwealth, the Court considering it unnecessary.

THE GLENDALE FIRE.

The following additional particulars have been received of the Glendale fire, noted in our issue of Saturday: The building belonged to Mrs. Anna Henlein and had been occupied by Henry Wagner as a grocery. He had moved out, but had not removed all his stock. Mrs. H.'s sons had intended to occupy the building as a tobacco store and had put about $250 worth of stock therein, which, with Wagner's stock, was destroyed. The building was valued at $500. The loss, with the exception of that of the tobacco, is fully covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

FOR SHERIFF.

The name of Capt. Wm. M'Cormick of Leet township, will also be presented before the Democratic County Convention for nomination for Sheriff. The Captain is an active Democrat, a powerful advocate in the cause and served with honor and distinction in the river service during the war with the rebellion.

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Many of the chronic diseases of to-day might have been arrested in their incipient stages, and speedy cures long since obtained, had timely application been made to a conscientious physician of learning, of judgment, and of skill in treatment.

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The facts which the optical appearances, chemical analysis, and microscopic observation reveal to the physician, compensate more than a hundred fold for the time required to make the examination. They throw such flood of light upon the nature of the disease, and give such demonstrative evidence of the extent that both the kind and degree may often be definitely determined by an examination of the urine alone, and, whatever the disease, seldom fails in furnishing us with the clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated.

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THE GREAT TRIAL.

THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR ON THE STAND

NEW YORK, April 1—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when the cross-examination of James Redpath was concluded.

BEECHER TESTIFIES.

Mr. Beecher was then sworn. He testified: I was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1813; there were seven boys and four girls in the family; all my brothers were clergymen; I went to Amherst college, and went through, graduating in 1834.

MINISTERIAL LABOR IN THE WEST.

I pursued my theological studies at Lane Seminary; I was licensed to preach in 1837, and got a church in Linchburg, a small town near Cincinnati; I was then settled in Indianapolis, where I went for eight years; since then I have been in Brooklyn as pastor of Plymouth Church; from its foundation I had been its only pastor; the church then did not number twenty-five members; the number of communicants of Plymouth Church now is about 2,500 or 3,000; it has been 2,000 for the last ten years. The witness then related the journals he had been connected with and the works he published. I was married in 1837, and had been engaged seven years; I have four children and eight grand children; I was cautioned about forming intimacies with my parishioners, but I was always jealous of my rights being interfered with.

Question—What was your habit in regard to your correspondence being known to Mrs. Beecher, or managed in a respect or in a degree. Answer—Well, in the earlier period of my life I had a very sensitive feeling in regard to the sacredness of letters. I would never open my children's nor suffer anybody else to do it; I would never open her's; neither did I wish her to open mine, but within the last fifteen years correspondents have so multiplied, I grew careless through over occupation that they, little by little passed into her charge, and for the last fifteen years, if I was gone, or if there was any reason why perhaps somebody might suffer, she always opened my letters, and to a very considerable degree answered them. If there were any doubt which she had she waited until I came home.

PERSONAL VISITS.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, during your settlement here, what has been your habit in regard to personal visits or intercourse with your parish at large, or with any narrow circle among your parishioners or among other residents of Brooklyn. A.—In my early years I attempted a great deal of visiting. As outside demands wasted my time, I made arrangements by which I should be seen at my house or at my church by whomsoever wished; still, subsequent to that, I found it impossible either to visit or to receive multitudinous calls, and for the last twenty years, with the exception of weddings and funerals, I have done very little visiting; now and then I had a paroxysm of visitation, but in general it may be said I am not a visiting preacher.

INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCES.

Q.—And have there been any circle of intimacies between your family and other families of your congregation or of your Brooklyn neighbors? A.—Yes, sir, I was cautioned against that, but I always studied my rights on that subject; I have always said that because I was a minister I was not any the less a gentleman, and a citizen, and I would have my circle or my intimacies; I didn't care who was jealous nor who made remarks.

Q.—And these intimacies, were they of whole families and with your whole family? A.—Almost in every case.

Q.—And were these intimacies entirely, or principally confined to families of your own parish? A.—I think all, with a single exception.

Q.—Had you intimacies with any of your brother clergymen? A.—Yes, sir, the exception was Dr. Storrs.

Q.—During this time, have you had large personal acquaintance with men engaged in public affairs or in the affairs of religion and church? A.—You mean to the nation at large?

Q.—Yes, sir, in the community at large? A.—Yes, sir, I have met very many; I have never formed any particular intimacies or acquaintance with many.

BEECHER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Q.—Has your correspondence been extensive? A.—I should say not, if I should judge from my impression, but if you were to bring the letters, it would be found I had.

BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH BOWEN.

Q.—When did you first come to be acquainted with Henry C. Bowen? A.—In the year 1847, if that is the year that I came to Brooklyn. He was one of the original members and a leading man; I had business relations with him in connection with the Independent; our business relations ceased in September, 1865.

Q.—Prior to that time, had any attitude of that paper toward yourself made any difference in your disposition to Bowen? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that? A.—Well, do you ask me what led me finally to break off from the paper?

Q.—Yes, I ask what arose between the paper and yourself that led to your dissolution with the paper? A.—During the period of reconstruction measures, as they were called, and after I had left the Independent, I pursued a line which caused them to criticize me with more or less decision, and in 1866 when I wrote the Cleveland letter, as it is called, which was written in August, 1866, the Independent criticized me in a manner so severely, at a time when the whole public pretty much, with the exception of the Democratic party, were down on me, that I felt that a paper that I had dealt position to from its birth was now being used to destroy me; that I knew that self-respect should lead me to cease my connection with it, and I gave notice of my termination of the contract according to contract.

Q.—Now, from that time onward, what were your personal relations with Bowen on and up to December, 1870? A.—Well, sir, they were very much diminished; there was a considerable degree of coolness.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH TILTON.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, when and how did you first form the acquaintance of Tilton? A.—If I recollect aright it was while he was an employe on the New York Observer; I saw him for a year or two before 1860, because he had transferred his relations from the Observer to the Independent; then I used to see him after that several times a week when I was in town.

Q.—And how were your personal relations? A.—Very cordial.

Q.—During all this time, how soon did you become aware of any desire or purpose of his to succeed you in the Independent? A.—I don't know; I have the impression that it was my desire that he should, rather than it was his that he should. I dissolved my relations in 1863 or 1864.

THE FIRST PUBLIC DEBATE WITH TILTON.

Q.—Now, prior to this time, Mr. Beecher, had there been an occasion when Tilton and yourself had come into some competion or collision in public debate? A.—Yes, sir, in 1860.

Q.—What was that occasion? A.—The occasion was the question in Plymouth Church whether we would contribute funds to the American Board of Commissions for the Foreign Mission; a debate, I think, of three days and which terminated I think by a general meeting in the church; I don't know but two nights in the lecture room and a third in the church, but that is not important.

Q.—The general point in controversy was what? A.—The general point in controversy was whether Plymouth Church, which had signalized the devotion to the anti-slavery cause, should contribute to the American Missionary Association exclusively which was an anti-slavery society, or should divide the contributions between that society and the American Board, which then was accused of being pro slavery or "trimming;" that gave rise to an animated discussion among our people, and I did not speak on the subject during the time it was in the lecture room, but did when it was in the Church, and was replied to by Tilton.

Q.—And on that occasion there was considerable antagonism between you and Tilton in views and in their expression? A.—Yes, sir, but nothing that transcended what I see here in court at all. [Laughter.] There was a perfectly kindly feeling, expressed sometimes rather positively. [Renewed laughter.]

Q.—Now, on this question, which side were you on and which side Tilton? A.—Tilton was in favor of throwing over the American Board, and I was in favor of maintaining the right of my people to contribute to it if they wanted to.

Q.—What was the result in church? A.—The vote was in favor of sustaining the American Board, though both of the societies were beneficiaries of the church, and the state of things was not to be effected by the vote the church then had upon it.

Q.—Was there any rivaly manifested by Tilton? A.—Not that I noticed, but I heard that such was the case.

Q.—Did there come to be an occasional period after which he ceased to be a visitor or caller at your house? Yes, sir, but I cannot fix the date of that.

Q.—Now, at this time, early in May, was there any occasion in which Tilton performed any act of kindness or friendship to you or your family that especially impressed you, and was the cause of your feeling and expressing gratitude. A.—He was always doing me little kindnesses that were very agreeable, but there was one that stood out above all others and that was very especially valuable to me.

Q.—And that was in reference to your son Henry? A.—Yes.

A recess was here taken.

After recess Beecher resumed the stand and testified: On one occasion I went over to the Independent and told Tilton that Judson was at my house that morning, and had reported that Tilton, as I recollect now, at a restaurant, while dining, had made some statements respecting me which bore an imputation of immorality; as I now recollect, it was a statement of some

LOOSE MISCONDUCT WITH WOMEN

but I cannot be perfectly certain about it, and I came right to him with the matter with some strong exclamation; he said that it was not true; there was some mistake; that he would go right out and see Mr. Judson and see what the matter meant; he went, and after a time returned, as I remember within a shorttime; I saw him again; he said it was all a mistake, that Judson had explained all the matter, and that it was a mistake, and that he had never made use of any such language with respect to me.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

Q.—Was this about the time that he wrote you a letter? Look at that letter, [showing the witness a paper] and say if you received it from Tilton at or about the time I state. A.—Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written?

Q.—So far as they proceed from Tilton? A.—We had some conversation after that about whether he was friendly or not friendly, and our terms of intercourse; it was a very grateful one to me, and satisfactory, and it was said between us that there may be no misconception on either side, and suppose you write and express your feelings to me, and I will express mine to you, and with that kind of lovers quarrel he wrote me this letter.

The letter was read: It bears the date of Brooklyn, midnight, 30th of November, 1865, and is the one in which Tilton says he regrets that he has been compelled to appear as Beecher's antagonist before the public twice in the last five years, and that if either long ago or lately any word of mine, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory, and to write your forgiveness in its place; moreover, if I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you and to regard you as the man of men.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Q—Do you remember in the winter of 1870 any circumstances made that brought you into connection with Tilton in regard to the different women suffragist associations, or was that in '69? A.—We have co operated on the subject till 1869, he having meetings at his house of what was called the Equal Rights Association. There were several forms of movement under different names, and in 1869 what is called the Boston wing of female suffragists had a convention in Cleveland, and formed a national association, of which I was elected President, not knowing that there claimed to be another national association in New York called the New York wing, and I thus found myself between two female national societies; Tilton was President of the one, and I was President of the other; after I had consented to let my name go before the convention I recollect having discussions with Tilton, and that he was very urgent that I should not do it, and almost persuaded me to send a telegram withdrawing my name; after the formation of that society and before next May, a more thorough organization into a National Society by the absorption of the Equal Rights Society into a national one was formed by the New York one, and Tilton was elected President of that, and in the May anniversaries of 1870 we appeared respectively at the head of our charges in two contiguous halls in New York, and exchanged letters of courtesy, overture proceedings from him to us, and then courteous replies from us to him and his associates.

SITTING FOR A PORTRAIT.

Q.—Do you remember an occurrence of sitting for a portrait by the artist Page?

A.—I do.

Q—When was that? A.—In the fall and early winter of 1869.

Q.—How did that come about between you and Tilton? A.—I have no distinct remembrance except that he was desirous of having me go to Page and sit for a portrait.

Q.—Give me the number of times that you sat for that portrait. A.—I cannot give the number; it was a very great number; I would not be willing to say it was over fifty but I should hardly be willing to say it was less.

Q.—And after that was finished, did you see it in Tilton's house? Q.—I cant tell you sir; my impressions are that I did.

TILTON'S RELIGION.

Q—Now, Mr. Beecher, what was the relation between Mr. Tilton and yourself and Plymouth Church from your early acquaintance with him; when did he become a member of the church and how was he, as to caring for religious duties of the church and of his connections in the early days! Q.—I cannot say when he joined; it was early, my impression is that he joined the church before he was married, in 1851; no, it was his wife joined the church in 1851.

Q.—When did you first know of any modification or changes in him of religious opinion on matters of faith or of church organization and action? Q.—Well, I think it was after he and I were on the Independent together.

Q.—Prior to the time this letter was written in 1867, had you become aware of changes in his religious faith, or doubt in his mind concerning the substance of its forms of faith? A.—I had.

Q.—I found that his wife was distressed on the matter; I was called as pastor to confer about it; I never expostulated with him and so brought it out; I accounted simply the drift which a faithful mind takes often when passing through transitions from traditional beliefs to personal, and its own feelings and I believed that time and experience would rectify it.

Q.—It was in that period that this letter was written? A.—In that period, but the special occasion of it, if I don't misremember, I state it as subject to correction; after assuming the responsibility of the Independent there appeared one or two articles which excited very great alarm to my personal knowledge, and excited distrust of him which I thought was in over measure and was also injuring the Independent, and the Independent was always dear to me, and it was brought home to me because in the nortwest where my brother Rev. Edward Beecher lived, I was held responsible for his aberrations.

Q.—For Tilton? A.—Yes, it led me to have some conversations with him.

Q—Now, Mr. Beecher, did you form the acquaintance of Moulton at the time of your sitting at Page's? A.—I don't know, that I can say exactly that, sir; I had seen him before, but I really didn't know who he was until I met him there; I had a good opinion of him; Beecher thought it must have been subsequent to 1869 that he became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Tilton; on his return from Europe he presented her with a Brazilian topaz, he remembered the circumstance from the fact that she thought they were some pills from her husband; while they were living at Mrs. Morse's and before they moved into Livingston street, he visited them a good deal.

THE FIRST SEPARATION.

At or about the middle of December, 1870, he saw Mrs. Tilton in consequence of a request from her mother; the messenger was Bessie Turner; Mrs. Tilton was then with her mother, and what Bessie Turner said was the first intimation Beecher had of the separation of Mrs. Tilton from her home; he went to Mrs. Morse's and found that lady and Mrs. Tilton together.

Q.—Now, what was the interview between Mrs. Tilton, and yourself on that occasion? A.—The conversation was very little with Mrs. Tilton; it was almost entirely on the part of Mrs. Morse, in Mrs. Tilton's presence; it consisted in a general representation to me of great unhappiness of that family.

Q.—Of Mr. Tilton's family? A.—Of Mr. Tilton's family; of his treatment of his wife which she had borne as her mother thought with angelic patience until it was no longer tolerable, and at last she had been driven to the resolution of leaving him, and they wished my counsel as respects the propriety of such an act as that; I made comparatively few remarks; the interview was not long; I said: "This is a case in which I feel that a man can't give best counsel; it is a case it seems to me where a woman is needed, and if you will allow me, I shall be glan to bring my wife and let her here, for I think much of her judgment about such things."

Adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 2.—An immense crowd assembled before the Brooklyn City Court room, but only those holding tickets were admitted. The Court opened at the usual hour when the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued substantially as follows:

THE FIRST SEPARATION.

I remember Miss Bessie Turner coming to me in December, 1870; she said she was told to tell me to go down and see Mrs. Tilton at her mother's house, as she had left her husband's house never to return, on account of ill treatment; she said, I think, that she was cognizant of his violence, that he had struck her once or twice, and that he had sought her company in her bed, and told her that such expressions of love were as natural as kissing and caressing.

KATE CAREY'S ASSERTIONS DENIED.

I don't remember any visit while Miss Carey was there, or any scene when Mrs. Tilton sat on my knee or lap; I do not even remember that she ever addressed me as 'my father" or "dear father;" she always called me Mr. Beecher, or my friend, or sir, when she was addressing me; I never remember an interview with Mrs. Tilton when her brother Mr. Richards was present.

THAT DOOR STEP CONVERSATION.

I have no recollection of making any visit at eight in the morning, when Mr. Brazier was passing, but that may have been as I cannot remember; during their residence at No. 174 Livingston street, from 1865 to 1870, my visits on an average were from once in ten days to once in three weeks; my visits there were not oftener than thirteen times in a year; our conversations were of different kinds—books, literature, and, above all, of Theodore Tilton. [Sensation.] Mrs. Tilton's manner of speaking of her husband was kind and eulogistic; her feelings toward me were as her pastor and friend; I never thought she displayed any sympathy of closer affection; I had lifelong affection, respect and esteem for her; I had the utmost respect and esteem for her as a Christian woman, a wife, and a mother, but no affection in any other connection.

NO IMPROPER PROFOSALS EVER MADE TO MRS. TILTON.

Q. During your entire acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, up to this month—December, 1870, had there ever been any undue personal familiarity between yourself and her? A. Never.

Q. Had you at any time, directly or indirectly, solicited improper favors from her as a woman? A. Never.

Q. Had you received improper favors from her? A. It was a thing impossible for her. Never. [Loud applause.]

Judge Neilson—This must not occur again. Mr. Rodgers you will see to this that if you find any gentleman disturbing the peace of the house, you will have your men remove him no matter who he is.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

Q. Did you ever, during this period, have criminal intercourse or sexual connection with Mrs. Tilton? A. No, sir, never.

THE LETTER OF TILTON'S DEMANDING OF BEECHER THAT HE QUIT BROOKLYN.

Q. Did you remember, Mr. Beecher, on or about Christmas day, a call from Mr. Bowen, and the presentation of a letter to you? A. I do.

Mr. Evarts handed to Beecher the following:

BROOKLYN, December 26, 1870.

To Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR:—I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

Q. Did you receive that letter, Mr. Beecher? A. I did.

Q Did you mention to Bowen at the time anything regarding Mrs. Tilton's separation or application with reference to separation from her husband? A. That was the point on which I referred him to my wife.

Q. Now, sir, did anything more occur at that interview that you can bring to mind? A. Nothing, except that Bowen grew more and more friendly in view of this attack or rather this warning to send me out of town; I was not ready to go then and expressed myself so to him, and he said that he would stand by me as a friend.

TILTON RECALLS THE LETTER ASKING BEECHER TO LEAVE BROOKLYN.

Q. Now, sir, on the 30th of December, what occurred, and how was the matter begun and by whom? A. Not far from seven o'clock in the evening, Moulton called at my house and was shown into the front parlor; I went in and greeted him in the ordinary way; he said that Tilton was at his house and desired an interview with me immediately; I said to him that it was prayer meeting night, that it would not be convenient for me to go down that night; he replied that it was a matter of so much importance that he thought I should do well to put some one else in my place for the night, and go with him; I sent or called upon I don't know which Geo. A. Bell and went with Moulton.

Q. Before you entered his house that night, had you ever been in his house? A. No sir.

Q. Now what occurred? A. When he entered his house he locked the door and said: "Tilton is in the room above the parlor—the front room;" I said to him, wishing for a witness, believing we were going to have a business discussion, I would rather you would come with me, Mr. Moulton; he said "I would rather you went up alone;" I went up stairs, knocked at the door and opened the door; Tilton was standing at one of the front windows looking on Clinton street, and near a bureau on the far side of the curtain; he met me in a most stately manner and asked me to sit down, which I did; he drew out from his pocket a little paper, just about that shape, [witness shown a piece of paper about seven inches in length and three in width], only a little narrower, and sitting down, said: "I have requested or I have summoned you to this interview on matters of importance; I suppose you received from me by Bowen, a letter demanding your resignation and departure from Brooklyn?" "Yes sir, I have received it." "I now

WISH TO RECALL THAT LETTER,

and I wish you to consider it as unwritten; it was a grand thing to write that letter, it would have been a grander thing if I had not. [Sensation.] He then began to allude to Bowen, the bearer of that letter, and to Bowen's treatment of him, not going into it in any considerable detail, but characterized it as

VERY BASE AND VERY TREACHEROUS.

He then charged me with having an understanding with Bowen in these matters and furthering them; I am not using his language but only the substance of things urged upon me by him; that I had accepted injurious stories of him, and that I had repeated them again; that I had advised against him, and much more to that purport, which I can't recall in detail; he then proceeded to say that I had not only injured him in his business relations and his reputation and prospects, but that I had also insinuated myself into his family, and that under color of friendship I had wrought him worse mischief there; he said that I had in a sense superceded him and had taken his place, so that in matters of religious doctrines and in matters of bringing up of his children and of the household that his wife looked to me rather to him; that I had caused her to

TRANSFER HER AFFECTIONS

from him to me in an inordinate measure; he then went on to say that not only had I done this, but that I had made overtures to her of an improper character.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CHARGE OF TILTON.

He drew from his pocket a strip of paper what purported to be a statement of his wife to him that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become his wife to all intents and purposes which were signified by that term; he also said he had for shame and for pride's sake burned up the original, and that now he would tear up the only copy that was in existence, so that there should never be a line or letter against the reputation of his wife, and with that he took the fragments in his hand and stepped to the side of the room and then threw them down in that way. [Beecher had torn the slip of paper in his hand as he spoke and threw them violently on the floor as he uttered the last sentence] and "now" said he, turning toward me, "I wish you to verify these charges by going down and seeing Elizabeth yourself; she is waiting for you at my house."

BEECHER STAGGERED AT TILTON'S CHARGES.

I said—That last blow staggered me—I said to him, "Mr. Tilton this is a dream; she never could have made in writing a statement so untrue;" said he, "It is but a few blocks off, go down to her yourself."

HE VISITS MRS. TILTON TO GET A DENIAL.

I turned and went out of the room and walked down stairs; meeting Moulton at the foot of the stairs; he said to me, "Are you going down to see Mrs. Tilton;" "I am," I said; "I will go with you," said he. We then started together. I rang the bell and was invited up stairs by the domestic, and taken to Mrs. Tilton's room, who was then lying on a bed; her face was very pale and she was as one dead; I said to her, "Elizabeth, I have just seen your husband, and have had a long interview; he has been making many statements to me and charges, and he has sent me to you in respect to some of them for you to verify them."

[Here Beecher exhibited deep emotion, his voice faltered and the tears filled his eyes.]. Are these things so, Elizabeth? She gave the faintest quiver and tears trickled down her cheeks but made no answer; I said to her; he says that you have charged me with making improper advances; she said, "My friend, I could not help it." I said, "You know those things were not so;" she said she could not help it; she said something about, if she confessed that her affections had been alienated from him, he might be induced to restore his alienated affections; she asked me what she should do, and I said she should retract these charges in writing; she said she would do it if it was not to be used against her husband; I brought her writing materials and she raised herself up in the bed and wrote the first part of the letter of retraction and signed it.

BEECHER OBTAINS A LETTER OF RETRACTION.

The witness was here handed the letter and read as follows:

"December 26, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under the assurance that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was pursuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements.

[Signed] E. R. TILTON."

Q. After obtaining the letter you left? A. I did, and went to Moulton's house, who asked me whether I had seen Mrs. Tilton and I responded that I had; he then saw me home.

A recess was here taken.

IMPORTANT POINTS OF MOULTON'S TESTIMONY DENIED.

After recess, the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued as follows:

Q. Mr. Beecher, on the night of the thirtieth of December, which we have gone over, I wish to ask you some questions as to what has been stated by another witness; Moulton has testified that you asked him on this night if he had seen Elizabeth's confession. Did you ask Moulton that question? A. I did not.

Q. Did you tell Moulton that Theodore Tilton had given you permission to go to Elizabeth and have a conversation on the subject? A. I did not.

Q. On that night, did any one speak to you of or did you speak to any one of the subject or fact of sexual intercourse between Mrs. Tilton and yourself? A. No, sir; no, sir; it is such loathsome and odious stuff that I don't talk about it.

DID NOT SEEK MOULTON'S FRIENDSHIP.

Q. Did you on this night ask Moulton to be a friend to you? A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. When next did you see Moulton? A. On the 31st of December, the next night following this interview, he came to my house.

Q. At what hour or at what time? A. Early in the evening.

Q. After dinner? A. Oh, no; in the evening; I dine at Christian hours. [Laughter.]

Q. And what took place? A. He took a letter of Tilton's from his pocket, which stated that I had taken advantage of my interview to procure from his wife a retraction. He then drew from his pocket a letter purporting to be from Mrs. Tilton. Witness was here shown the note which he read.

Saturday morning.

My dear friend Frank:—I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request.

Yours truly,

[Signed] E. R. TILTON."

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON.

At the conclusion of the reading of the note, my main thought was what would tend to peace and reconciliation. Mr. Moulton then asked me about the Bowen interview, and I told him that Bowen had said he was compelled to dispense with Tilton's services on the Independent on account of his loose conduct, and also that he related the Winsted and Northwest stories. I also related to him the kindness he had shown to my son Henry, and other kind acts; I also said he was mistaken if he believed I sought his ruin. While I was speaking he took notes, and after I had concluded, asked me to attach my signature to his notes, as it would have great weight with Tilton and remove the impression that I was against him. Upon this consideration I signed the notes.

MOULTON OBTAINS THE LETTER OF RETRACTION.

Moulton said he had come for that letter of retraction, which I finally gave him after being assured that he would burn it and also the document Mr. Tilton had. He did not say that the retraction was a lie. When I said that my objection to giving up the retraction was that I would be left without defense if any charge should be brought against me, he said he would stand between me and any such accusation.

Q Before he went off with this momorandum which he had made was anything said by him about his burning or retaining it. A. Yes sir.

Q. What was that? He said he treated it as a mere memorandum to be read, and said after he had used it, he would either return it to me or burn it.

Q. Now, on that night, Mr. Beecher, was there by Mr. Moulton any accusation, imputation or insinuation that you had had carnal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question as leading, and as calling for a judgment instead of a conversation that occurred.

Judge Neilson—I think you could improve it by adding a few words to it, "and if so what was said."

Mr. Everts—And if so what was said?

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer that.

To witness—There was no such imputation or insinuation nor implication and there was nothing said by him or by me on that supposition nor on that subject. (Applause.)

Q. Was anything said by you or in your hearing by Moulton that you and she prayed for help to discontinue your sexual relations? A. Very decidedly there was no such thing whatsoever in any manner or shape by Moulton or any other human being. [Numerous applause.]

The Court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE SITUATION.

SANTANDER, April 4.—The Carlists have not entered the Province of Santander. Submissions of Insurgent officers to Alfonso are increasing in number. Nearly one hundred have been announced in this province alone within a few days. Gen. MacConnell has given notice of his adhesion to the King.

LONDON, April 4.—It is reported from Madrid that Professor Piner of the University of Madrid has been arrested because he petitioned the King against the recent reactionary educational decrees. The Professor, although ill, was sent to Cadez for transportation to Fernand.

Advices from Rome say that the Papal Nuncio to Spain left the Vatican for Madrid bearing instructions to the Spanish clergy to strive for the restoration of peace under Alfonso.

THE LATE MAXIMILIAN.

A MONUMENT ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY UNVEILED.

TRIESTE, April 3.—The ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian took place in this city to-day in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, Archdukes, Ministers and an immense concourse of people. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made dwelling upon the merits of Maximilian and expressing attachments of the inhabitants of Trieste to the Imperial house. The Emperor, who was deeply moved, cordially thanked the people for their manifestations of loyalty.

BELGIUM.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT.

LONDON, April 4.—It has just transpired that on the 2d of February, the Prussian Government sent a note to Brussels in regard to the pastorals of Belgian Bishops and other publications complaining of their tone and that their tendency were such as to encourage German Catholics in opposition to the State. Complaint was also made of the Duchesne affair concerning the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck. The answer of the Belgian Government has not yet been made known.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease $3,681,210.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,149,135,900
Five per cent. bonds	574,252,750
Total coin bonds	1,723,388,650
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	7,973,650
Legal tenders	379,298,882
Certificates of deposit	43,045,000
Fractional currency	44,343,209
Coin certificates	24,191,500
Total without interest	490,878,991
Total debt	2,236,919,291
Total interest	29,048,419
Cash in Treasury—Coin	84,105,520
Cash in Treasury—Currency	5,182,412
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	43,045,000
Total in Treasury	$ 132,332,933
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,133,634,778
Decrease during the month of March	3,681,210

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 00
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,943,748 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,320,354 00

GRANT AND BAEZ.

THE USURPATION IN SAN DOMINGO

SAN DOMINGO, April 3.—It is stated that this government is now being hard pressed by about two thousand of its citizens, victims of Baez's action while under the immediate protection of United States ships of war to present a claim on the United States government for losses and injuries to the government and people arising therefrom.

The foundation of this claim has been taken from the speech of Senator Sumner, March 27, 1871, on violations of international law and usurpations of war powers. The government intends, it is said, to present a claim for five millions of dollars, but has not yet decided how or by whom they will present it, having no diplomatic representative in Washington.

The argument of the Dominican government in support of this claim recites all about Baez's accession to power, his attempt to dispose of the country and lease of Samana and declares he was maintained in power by United States troops and was compelled to flee when they ceased to support him; that while occupying the Presidency, protected by United States ships, he plundered the treasury of a large portion of its revenue and ill-treated the citizens. It alludes to many other facts in regard to the relations between the United States and Santo Domingo which have occupied attention during several years and declares that the acts of the United States government were in violation of international law, and that it is responsible for the losses and injuries occasioned by the protection of Baez.

MINERS' TROUBLES.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 3.—A delegate meeting of the several branches of the Miners' Union belonging to this region was held here to-day. Its object is supposed to have had some bearing on the works at Mount Pleasant. Rumors are circulating of a mass meeting of miners to be held on Monday. Merchants of the town, who formed a part of the Sheriff's posse on Wednesday and Thursday, have incurred the opposition of miners. A grocer's wagon, sent to Ebervale to deliver goods, was stoned out of town and the driver obliged to return without delivering his goods. Several of the merchants ordered out to assist the Sheriff, fearing to incur the ill-will of the miners, refused to go, preferring to risk the penalty.

ANOTHER RIOT.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 3.—At Donaldson, the western section of the county, heretofore undisturbed, a gang of men, armed with pistols and clubs, attacked the men at the West End colliery at night, and also attacked the homes of a number of Union men, and did much damage.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—Governor Hartranft has issued a proclamation in which he says:

Whereas, It is represented to me that in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill certain evil-disposed persons have combined themselves together in violation of the law, causing terror to law-abiding citizens and placing life and property in peril by their tumultuous and disorderly conduct, and with force and arms are intruding upon the rights of individuals and corporations, and preventing well-disposed persons from the pursuit of their lawful employment and avocation; and,

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, now,

Therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, do command all such evil disposed persons in the aforesaid and other counties to disperse and depart from further unlawful combinations and demonstrations, and to return without delay to their homes, and all such persons are hereby notified that if they fail forthwith to comply with this command, the Sheriff of said counties shall call for whatever military aid may be necessary to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth.

EFFORTS MAKING TO SPREAD THE STRIKES.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Pottsville, Pa., special says: It is arranged that John Siney accompanies John Welsh, President of the Schuylkill county branches of the Miners' Association to Carbon and Luzerne counties to induce strik es there.

LOUISIANA.

The Proposed Senatorial Excursion Abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The Senatorial excursion to Mexico has been abandoned. Advices from Washington, fears of the yellow fever and the illness of Mrs. Morton are among the causes alleged for the change of front, which is regarded as significant. Senators Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Dennis and Patterson, and Gen. McVeigh and wife sailed on the Dispatch to-day for Cedar Keys and will cruise along the Florida coast, thence to some Atlantic port. Senator Morton is detained here on account of the illness of Mrs. Morton, who is improving. They will probably go by rail to-morrow. The steamer City of Havana sailed at noon for Vera Cruz, having been deprived several hours for the arrival of important dispatches from Washington for the Mexican government.

The following named persons are among its passengers: Col. Thomas A. Scott, Mr. Mackey, of Philadelphia, Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New York; ex-Governor James E. Brown, wife and son, Captain Grant, Mr. Nutting and son, Miss Peters, of Georgia; Ben Perley Poor and daughter of Boston, Richard Weightman and wife of New Orleans, and Hon. E. L. Plumb.

WASHINGTON.

The Recent Mexican Raid.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—As in previous cases where injuries have been inflicted on American citizens by Mexicans, the Mexican government will soon have brought to its attention by the Department of State the enormity of the offences recently committed by invading Mexicans on the Texas border with such demands for reparation as will satisfy our national honor.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The friends of the American Tract Society celebrated its fiftieth year in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening. Judge Strong of the Supreme Court presided. Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Weekly, Rev. Dr. Bush of the American Board and others made addresses. The total receipts exceed $12,700,000, of which one-third are from donations and legacies. The expenditures for grants, colportage and the foreign mission press exceed the entire benevolent receipts.

The President has returned to Washington.

Following is the N. Y. bank statement: Loans, inerease, $501,900; specie, increase, $1,382,700; legal tenders, decrease, $2,062,700; deposits, increase, $157,600; circulation, decrease, $717,900.

BISMARCK'S RULE.

SEVEN BISHOPS, FIFTY PRIESTS, THIRTY-SIX JOURNALISTS, AND THIRTY-FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED IN ONE MONTH.

[From the World Correspondent.]

BERLIN, March 15.—It is becoming uncommonly hard for any one to live in peace and security in the German Empire. The new God which we are all required to worship—the omnipotent and omnipresent State—seems to be an extremely jealous God; and nothing but the most abject and complete submission to his will is sufficient to save one from the pains of arrest, domiciliary search, fine, imprisonment, and banishment. Outside of Germany, no doubt, the world hears most of what punishments of this kind are being inflicted on the Roman Catholic priests; and it must be confessed that they are getting it hot. But they are not the only sufferers. There is not a day when a seamstress, a brick-layer, an artisan a shop-keeper, a civil or military officer, an author or journalist, a doctor, or a clergyman, Protestant or Catholic, is not made to be a victim to the new laws of the German empire. One of our journals, the Frankfort Gazette, devotes much of its space to a record of the punishments inflicted upon the transgressors of the new law. Even "to speak disrespectfully of Prince Bismarck" is a crime. During the last month (February) ninety citizens were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for "speaking disrespectfully of Bismarck." February is a short month; but in its twenty-eight days the courts have had 284 cases under these new laws for the propagation and defence of the "Kulturkampf." Besides these there were a host of domiciliary visits, banishments, summary arrests, suppressions of schools and clubs, and prohibitions of public meetings. The Frankfort Gazette enumerates the work of the month thus:

Seven bishops and fifty priests arrested; two priests seized in their churches; a military force was necessary to prevent the people from rescuing their pastors; all the priests save two, residing in the seminary at Fulda expelled; a fine of $1,720 imposed upon a priest for exercising his functions as a priest after having been deposed by the State; seven communities of teaching nuns suppressed and banished; several schoolmasters forbidden to exercise their calling; thirty-six journalists punished by fine or imprisonment, among them Herr Meyer, of the Chemnitz Free Press, sentenced to twenty-one and a half months' imprisonment for "speaking disrespectfully of Prince Bismarck;" the editor of the Germania sentenced to two months; the editors of the Frankfort Gazette, of the Dresden Volksbote, and of the Posen Kunyer, all sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One writer, who asked what should be the proper penalty for calling Prince Bismarck "a scamp," imprisoned for two months; thirty five of the citizens of Dreibausen sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to fourteen days for expressing sentiments disrespectful to Bismarck; a social democrat, sentenced to seventy-five days' imprisonment for "speaking disrespectfully of the Empress," and so on.

You may imagine how all this irritates and chafes the people. As for the Roman Catholics, Deputy Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the Parliament, thus expressed the wishes of his coreligionists the other day:

I am convinced that the unhappy conflicts in which we find ourselves, and which daily grow more acute, admit of no other peaceful solution than the most complete separation of the Church from the State. . . . We see a relation of this kind in America (and to a certain extent it exists in England), and while we exhaust our strength in ecclesiastical politics, while we cannot help fearing that in this struggle the feelings of the people will become more and more embittered, and that brothers of one and the same country will get more and more estranged from each other, while we have to fear that in this struggle all love of freedom and law will perish, in the United States there reigns profound peace, although the greater proportion of its inhabitants are Protestants. It is not surprising, therefore, that all those who love peace direct their eyes to those countries (America and England). But in those countries the separation of Church and State does not mean that the State expels the Church and surrounds her with the police and gendarmes, crushing or controlling any movement of her lip. Every Church is left absolutely free, the State being quite indifferent as to the way she educates her priests or appoints them or exercises her discipline on them. There the State leaves the churches alone, and there there is peace.

THE VOICE OF THE MERCHANTS.

GOV. TILDEN'S ACTION APPROVED BY BUSINESS

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE OPENING EVENING OF "YE GRANDE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTYE"—ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS—SIGHTS WORTH SEEING—MAGNIFICENT DECORATIONS—ANTIQUITY DEPARTMENT, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The youth and beauty of the two cities and the wealth and wisdom assembled at Library Hall last evening on the occasion of the opening of the Centennial Tea Party. At an early hour in the evening large crowds were seen wending their way to the hall and at seven o'clock, the opening hour, the hall was filled. To attempt to fully describe the sights to be seen would be useless. The beautiful tri-color, beautiful flowers and rich costumes were spread out before the eye in rich profusion. Surrounding the tables were beautiful young ladies, richly attired in elegant antiquated costumes and with powdered hair. Rich pastries, delicious fruits, beautiful ornaments and about everything that would tend to add to the elegance of such an occasion were seen on all sides.

THE RECEPTION.

Prominent upon the stage were Gen. Jas. S. Negley and Mrs. Judge Jones, who represented General and Martha Washington. They were both dressed in costumes similar to those worn by the Father of his country and his estimable lady, and did the honors of the evening. As the visiters came upon the stage they were presented to this estimable pair, receiving and exchanging congratulations and well wishes for the entertainment. In the balcony at the northeastern corner was placed the Germania orchestra who furnished delightful music during the evening. Marching through the hall were members of Co. E., Duquesne Greys, who were the guards of honor,

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

was appointed to be delivered at seven o'clock by Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins. Some delay was occasioned, however, and the address was not delivered until nearly eight o'clock. Mr. Hopkins at that hour mounted a stand near the center of the stage and delivered an appropriate address in an eloquent manner. He referred to the motives prompting the ladies to give the entertainment and in their behalf extended the welcome.

After the address of Mr. Hopkins' liberty was proclaimed by thirteen peals from a large bell placed in the hall, each peal being followed by a chord of music. Then the guests gave themselves up to other enjoyments, such as promenading, feasting, etc. While the guests are thus enjoying themselves we will attempt a brief description of

THE DECORATIONS.

The first decoration that meets the eye is in the entrance to the hall. Upon the wall behind the doors leading into the auditorium flags are suspended and emblems representing the original thirteen States. Near the stairway leading from the entrance to the balcony is suspended the bell liberty, also beautifully decorated. The main decorations, however, are in the auditorium, and entering that apartment a scene of great beauty is spread before the eye of the observer. The staging erected above the parquette reaches back to the row of iron pillars that supports the edge of the balcony. Around the outside edge are arranged the tables representing the thirteen original States. The tables are beautifully ornamented, and are presided over by ladies dressed in rich beautiful costumes. Each table is laden with rich delicacies. The design of each is worthy of mention so that we will begin with

New Hampshire—Abundant floral decorations add to the beauty of this table which contains slabs of the granite and marble common to the State. The coat-of-arms is also arranged in a conspicuous place.

Massachusetts—A gilt edged hub, representing Boston, a scarlet banner trimmed with gilt fringe, the coat-of-arms, and a block of granite represent the old Bay State.

Rhode Island—"Little Rhody" is represented by a beautiful anchor composed of flower. Vermont is also included on this table and is represented by a miniature "green mountain" covered with moss.

Connecticut—The land of "wooden nutmegs," is represented by a table profusely ornamented and over which is suspended an arch of flowers, to which is arranged a banner bearing the motto: "He who brought us over still sustains us." A basket filled with flowers is also suspended from the arch.

New York—On this table stands a miniature ship, the "United States," and placed above it are the regimental colors of the 70th N. Y. Volunteers, which went through the "late onpleasantness" with that regiment. The colors belong to a company of this city which served in the regiment.

Pennsylvania — The table representing the old "Keystone" stands upon the centre of the staging and under a beautiful arbor of evergreen and flowers. The coat-of-arms and a bell representing the old Independence bell are the principal designs.

Delaware—This State is represented by a table beautifully decorated with flowers, ladened with mellow rich fruit and bearing a beautiful ship.

Maryland—An eagle perched above the coat-of-arms is the principal design.

Virginia and Ohio A wreath of tobacco, the principal product of Virginia, is the central figure above this table, which also represents Ohio; an old-fashioned flat-boat with the name Ohio and the date 1776 is the representation of the Buckeye State.

North Carolina—Standing upon this table are two statuetts representing the design of the coat-of-arms. An arch of flowers bears the name of the State, and the base of the figures are pine, rosin, cotton, rice and tobacco. Prominent in gilt letters are the words "This is the first colony which gave its sanction to independence."

New Jersey—A pyramid of fruits and flowers, including cranberries and sweet potatoes stands upon this table. It was suggested last evening that there should be several hundred mosquitoes buzzing above the table.

Georgia—Oranges, bananas, flowers and numerous tropical fruits rest upon the table representing this State.

South Carolina—A palmetto tree, surrounded by cotton plants is the central figure on this table.

The National Table—This table is most beautiful in its design. It rests upon the stage proper, is the shape of a six-cornered star and has for its central figure a large engraved pyramid of beautiful design. At the base are figures representing the trades of mining, glass blowing, puddling and blacksmithing. The arms of the government, the artillery, the infantry, the marine and cavalry are represented on an upper section. Profuse floral decorations are spread about this table; and above suspended to a curtain is a banner bearing the name of the table.

These, however, are not all the decorations. Beautiful streamers of red, white and blue are gracefully festooned around the edge of the balcony. Floral decorations are also arranged with great taste about the streamers.

ANTIQUITY DEPARTMENT.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment is the department devoted to the display of ancient relics. This is located in the old art gallery and is filled with interesting relics. Most prominent in the room is a representation of the good ship "Dartmouth" anchored at Boston Harbor. The ship is of good size, is a splendid representation, and presents a beautiful appearance. Curtains are arranged about it representing the wild sea waves and an abundance of light is shed upon it, making it very prominent. Behind the deck are boys, dressed in Indian costume, who keep constantly throwing packages of tea overboard, recalling to mind the deep feeling of wrong experienced by our ancestors at the imposition of the tax on tea, etc. Suspended to the walls are portraits of Gen. Washington and Lafayette before Yorktown, Gen. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Sproal of Philadelphia (painted in 1776), Mr. Downs of Scotland, Gen. Washington and wife, Hons. Harmer Denny, Judge Baldwin, Jas. Ross and Mr. Jos. Harman. Upon one of the walls is placed the guidon of Battery B, First Artillery P. R. V. C., contributed by Hon. Wm. McClelland. These are the first colors of the army of the Potomac that were draped in mourning in memory of President Lincoln. Numerous other curiosities are displayed here, which will be observed with interest by the visitors to the party. Ancient spoons, rings, lock of General and Mrs. Washington's hair, ancient slippers, curious pieces of wood work and articles the enumeration of which would require more than a column's space, and all of which are valued because of the recollections they bear, are to be seen in this department.

FUTURE ENTERTAINMENTS.

These are but few of the interesting features of the entertainment, but owing to our limited time and space are all that we can give at the present. It is needless to state that all the curiosities, and decorations will be retained at Library Hall until after the last party on Saturday afternoon, and can be seen this evening, to-morrow evening or on Saturday. The party last evening was merely the opening of the entertainment and no doubt more interest will be taken at the future parties. We advise all our friends to attend at least one part of the entertainment.

THE PUDDLERS.

THE RESUMPTION AT THE KEYSTONE WORKS — REPORTED PROSPECTS OF OTHER MILLS RESUMING.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The resumption at the Keystone Works, at Soho, yesterday morning has caused general satisfaction among the puddlers and they now feel that the lockout is fast approaching a close, if not already at an end. Nineteen furnaces were put in operation at the Keystone Works and will be run double turn, the puddlers receiving five dollars and a half per ton as provided by the sliding scale. It is reported that the owners of the works, Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., have withdrawn from the Iron Association, but for the truth of this we cannot vouch.

Many of the more knowing ones among the puddlers think that the other mills will acceed to their terms shortly. They claim that the manufacturers are now experiencing actual loss every day they remain idle. Up to within a short time ago they were gainers by the lock-out to some extent at least, but orders are more numerous and more urgent now, and the mill-owners have by this time disposed of nearly all their old stock, so that they must resume or lose their trade. Further than this the boilers say the manufacturers are making preparations for a resumption. They are filling up their coal bins, fitting up and repairing the furnaces and making various preparations according to the belief of the boilers.

The manufacturers on the other hand still declare their determination of holding out to the end. They give the same reason that compelled them to suspend operations in the early part of the winter, maintaining firmly that they cannot run their mills with profit to themselves at the prices demanded by the puddlers. And thus the matter stands, both parties claiming that they will finally be the victors. From the meagre information to be obtained it is extremely hazardous for us to venture an opinion as to the final result, so that we leave the reader to draw his own inferences, giving the statements of both parties.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A MAN HORRIBLY MANGLED AT THE FEDERAL STREET CROSSING.

Another fatal accident occurred at the Federal street crossing Tuesday morning, the victim being a young man named Frank H. T. Camp. As the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Express was passing over the crossing shortly before eleven o'clock, young Camp jumped upon the steps of one of the cars. His body came in contact with the wooden railing at the West Penn Depot, and he was knocked off the platform of the car falling upon the track. The train passed over him mangling his body in a horrible manner. The remains were taken to his home No. 131 Rebecca street, where an inquest was held by Coroner McCallin and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was single, was eighteen years of age, and was employed as a news agent on the Connellsville railroad.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. E. M. Williams died at his residence at Manor Station, at an early hour Tuesday morning from typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was a young man whose life was full of promise. He was pastor of the Manor Station M. E. Church, but was appointed at the recent Conference at Alliance to the church at Donegal, Westmoreland county. He was a nephew of Rev. E. Williams, pastor of Union Centenary M. E. Church at Sharpsburg, and son of Rev. Dr. John Williams well known in this community. The remains will arrive at the Union Depot at ten o'clock this morning, and will be interred in this city.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Henry S. Ackley, of West Deer township, will be a candidate for Jury Commissioner before the nominating Democratic County Convention. He is an upright citizen, sound Democrat, popular throughout the county, and if elected, would fill the office with credit to himself and constituency.

PARENTS, SAVE MONEY.

Go to Baird's, 180 Federal street, Allegheny, and buy for the same money you pay others boots and shoes that are made of real (not imitation) Morocco, kid, calf and kip, and so securely fastened that they never rip.

A DULL headache, costiveness, low spirits and no appetite, are some of the indications of a bilious attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels. MWS&W

THE UNUSUAL SEVERITY OF THE TIMES

Has induced many persons embarking in the shoe business to lay in stocks of auction goods. This may be wise or not, but we wish the public to not make the mistake of comparing what are termed regular goods with the cheaper grades. Auction goods generally are made expressly for auction sale, and whether sold at auction or private sale, they are the same, and not to be compared in quality with the better grades.

Baird, 180 Federal street, Allegheny, sells boots and shoes made by manufacturers of the highest standing, and the superiority of their work cannot be questioned.

Baird will compete with dealers handling this class of goods. We advise our readers to give him a trial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	121⅞
Five-Twenties, 1865	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	119
Five-Twenties, 1866	12
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	121
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121
Ten-Forties	114⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116⅝
Currency Sixes	120
New Five Per Cents	105

STOCKS.

Western Union	77¾
Adams Express	103
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	87½
American Express	64⅛
United States Express	61
Pacific Mail	43⅝
New York Central	114½
Erie	20½
Harlem	122¾
Michigan Central	74⅛
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	59¾
Illinois Central	101¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾
Northwestern	45
Northwestern preferred	87¾
Rock Island	102¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	59
Toledo and Wabash	15⅜
Fort Wayne	98¾
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	28½
C. C. and I. C.	6½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 8, 1875.

REMARKS—We are pleased to be able to announce that trade is steadily increasing and that for the past two days a steady improvement is perceptable; we hope we may be able to report a continuance of the same in regard to prices; we have nothing very important to communicate; but few changes in volume have taken place and those will be noted; the leading dealers have made very extensive arrangements for supplying the city and country trade; dealers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases here as by so doing they can save both time and money. Our rivers are in fine navigable order from the head waters to the mouth; trade on the landing has picked up a little; there is yet ample room for improvement. Bacon—The market continues very active; a further advance has been inaugurated; holders of course are well pleased with the situation; prices are going up steadily in the west. Flour—We can report a firm market and a good trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some days; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; the receipts are steadily increasing by river and rail; the mills are running to their full capacity and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,068	Apples, bbls	90
Butter, pks	74	Oats, bushels	2,333
Potatoes, bush	1,795	Corn, bushels	175
Bacon, pcs	4,430	Hay, bales	195
Bacon, tcs	50	Barley, bush	900

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; dullness was the ruling feature of the market, the supply being in excess of the demand holders would like to realize; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers report a fair trade demand; this, however has been the situation for some time; the range of prices are 45, 50@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Market steady at the advance before noted; we quote the former $2 30@2 40; the latter $1 18@1 20 per gallon.

ASHES—The market was steady with an improved demand; the rates are: soda ash common 3½@3¾c; refined 4@4¼c; pearls 8@8½c, potash 7½@8c, fluor spar 2c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c per lb.

ALES—Dealers report a fair trade demand; the rates ruling for some time past were India ale $11; half barrels in proportion; porter $9@10; XX ale $8@9, X ale $8@9. Bass' English ale in good supply; prices unchanged.

BUTTER—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, that is in regard to choice roll; we note sales at 25@27c; fair to medium 18@22c; common 12@15c as per quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—As the season is about over the sales for some time have been restricted; we quote nominally 2½@3c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady with sales at 28@32c per pound.

BEANS—Have attracted more attention latterly and buyers were more disposed to take hold; sales were made at various prices; we quote choice white navy at $2 @2 10 per bush; good medium $1 90@1 95; mixed lots $1 75@1 80 per bushel. As the receipts by the river are increasing we may look for lower prices.

BROOM CORN—The market was firm; we can report sales to a fair extent as follows: Green hurl 13@15c; green medium 11@12c; green inside and covers 10½@11¼c; red tipped 10½@11c; red 9@11c, these are pretty steep prices.

BROOMS—Are in good demand; the card rates are as follows: No 2 common $3 60; No 3 hurl $3 25; No 4 $3 75; No 5 $4 25; No 6 $4 50; No 3 carpet $4 75; No 4 do $5.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply was ample; the rates are as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—Steady; Penn mill 2 bushel 35c; 2¼ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $10@12 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market appears firmer; the reports from the East favor buyers; we quote New York goshen at 17@17½c; Ohio do 16@16½c; Ohio sweitzer 15@17c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Steady; peaches 3 lb cans $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@1 85; corn $2 50@2 60.

COKE—Sales of Connellsville at $2 50@2 75 per ton delivered.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady at $7 50@8 00 per case.

CEMENT—Was in better demand; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains dull; we quote apples at 7@8½c; peaches 8½@9½c per lb.

EGGS—Are held firmly at 25@26c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; we quote choice brands as follows: white winter wheat $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat $6 00. Rye flour $5 75@6 00 Graham flour $5 75@6. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 50@8 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The current rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 40c; Java in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7¼@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10⅛c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; granulated 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 70c; prime 68c; good 65c per gallon.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 10@12½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap $4 50 per box; Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9¼c; German Mottled 7c per lb.

GRAIN—The market, generally speaking, was firm with a good demand. The rates for the various kinds are: Wheat—we quote: choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@120; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn—with a heavy falling off in the receipts. The market was firmer; we quote: shelled 75@76c for high mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low mixed; ear was in good request and firm at 76@78c per bush for yellow; 73@74c for mixed. Oats are held firmly 66@67c per bushel for prime white; mixed 63@64c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye scarce and in limited supply, the last sale reported was at $1 10@1 12¼ per bushel.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market is reported dull; stocks are said to be accumulating; we quote: baled at $17@22 per ton, wagon lots, loose $25@28.

MILL FEED—Is arriving more freely; prices are not so firm; we quote bran at $1 25@1 30 per cwt; shipstuffs, seconds and shorts, $1 30@1 35; middlings $1 40@1 50; chopped feed $1 50@1 60.

MAPLE SYRUP—Ranges from $1 25@1 30 for gallon jugs.

ONIONS—Are selling at $3 00@4 00 per bbl; onion sets $6 00@7 00 per bushel.

PEANUTS—In better demand; sales of red at 7c; white 8½@9c per lb.

POTATOES—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand; prices are unchanged; we quote from store at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

POULTRY—Steady; we quote live chickens at 55@65c per pair.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was firm, with an upward tendency. The present card rates are as follows: Hams, s. c., 13¾@14c; shoulders, 9¾@10¾c; breakfast bacon, 13½@13¾c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 13¼c; clear 13¾c; mess pork $22 50 per bbl. Lard, tierces, 15¾@16c; in half bbls 16¼@16½c; in buckets 17c; do in 3 lb caddies 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 3 lb pails 18¼c; in 5 lb do 18¼c; in 6 lb do 18c. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

RAGS—Are quiet and unchanged at 2¾@3c per lb.

SEEDS—Quiet; prices unchanged; clover seed, to the trade $6 85@6 90; timothy $2 50@2 60 per bushel.

TALLOW—Not so firm; we quote country at 7½@7¾c; city 8¼@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per bar barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 8, 1875.

REMARKS—The weakening tendency of the market for crude petroleum continues and prices rule about 2½c below those of our last report. The decline is attributed to increased production and a falling off in the demand, both for the home and export trade. Refined is quiet and rather drooping, although nominally unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 40; Union do $1 35@1 47½; outside lines do $1 30@1 35½; immediate shipment $1 60 1 65; sales were quite limited, being only 7,000 barrels at Parker's and 900 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There is a very quiet market with little alteration in our figures. Refined shows no disposition to concede anything on present values, and buyers being disposed to hold off, business is light. We quote standard white on the cars for shipment via the Pennsylvania Railroad at 13¾c; on the Connellsville track at 11⅞@12c.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14½@14¾c for prompt delivery. 14½@14¾c for April.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 14¼@14¾c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined is quoted at 14¼c for spot.

OIL BARRELS

Are dull; city $1 30; country $1 15@1 20.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—The Courier says: United at wells opened at $1 47½, but upon receipt of reports of a large increase in the production of the Hunter and Cummings well the price rapidly declined and at the close was offered freely at $1 43¾ with bids of $1 42½.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

300 bbls spot	1 75
300 bbls spot	1 70

OIL CITY.

300 bbls spot	1 72½

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 45
1,000 bbls spot	1 47½
1,000 bbls spot	1 42½

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot	1 65
2,000 bbls spot	1 70

NEW YORK, April 7—Closing of the 6th: Petroleum—Refined is almost nominal but there is no disposition to further modify prices; quoted at 14¼@14¾c for prompt delivery; 14¼@14¾c for the remainder of this month; crude in bulk is a trifle easier and dull; quoted at 7c for prompt delivery and 7⅛c for April; refined in cases remains firm at 19@20c with 20,000 cases sold on private terms; naphtha at 9¾c; refined at Philadelphia is quoted at 14¼@14¾c, and at Baltimore at 14¼@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, April 7. — Market dell and nothing doing quoted at $1 70.

OIL CITY, April 7. — Market quiet at $1 60.

ROUSEVILLE, April 7.—Market dull and depressed at lower figures; held at about $1 70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 7.—Market dull and quiet; held at $1 65.

TIDIOUTE, April 7. — Market dull and weaker at $1 40 bid at wells.

PARKERS, April 7.—Market quiet and very little doing; United at wells $1 40, Union $1 35; immediate shipment $1 62½ 1 65.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7. — Market dull; S. W. 14¼@14¾c; no sales: crude 6½c; nothing offering.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was a light one, more so than usual; notwithstanding this fact the supply was fully up with the demand and a few to spare as might be expected there was no improvement in prices; in fact the tendency of the market was to lower prices. The average quality of offerings was confined principally to the lower and medium grades with a sprinkling of good stock by way of variety; the latter consisted of a single drove of what may be termed choice shipping stock; as we have before remarked some of the heaviest Philadelphia operators have divided their purchases between Pittsburgh and Chicago. This of course curtails the operators here as they formerly purchased here altogether. The eastern markets are dull; the same may be said of our own.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 lbs fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Good 1,000 lbs	5 50@6 00
Bulls	4 00@5 00
Stockers	3 50@4 50

Freight rates on stock East remains unchanged.

HOGS.

The season for large transactions is about over. The run was consequently a light one. There was, however, a moderate demand and prices went up ¼@¾c per lb, the advance being principally on yorkers, for which for some reason or other they have been more fancied. The inquiry for prime heavy hogs for shipment east has fallen off. The sales are consequently restricted; light hogs were in better favor and sold readily at quotations. The Baltimorians have been buying this kind of stock lately.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$8 75@9 00
Prime Chicago	$9 25@9 30
Yorkers	7 50@8 00

SHEEP.

The market was both dull and draggy for most of the week with an established medium in prices of ¼@¾c per lb and in some instances fully ½c The run was very light. The Eastern buyers were very shy; we note sales of ten bunches of clipped sheep, the first this season. The rates were: 4¼@5c for 82@87 lbs average.

We can report sales to a fair extent at the following:

PRICES.

Extra 115 to 130 lbs fine wool	$7 00@7 25
Prime 100 lbs fine wool	6 32½@6 62½
90 to 95 lbs	6 65@6 85
75 to 80 lbs	5 75@6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied; in fact the run was the largest we have had for many weeks, exceeding in the aggregate over seven hundred head. The weather, however, was favorable for trade; hence the demand increased and sales were liberal, particularly of the better grades, which as usual was in light supply; all of the good stock on sale found ready purchasers at fair prices; on the other hand common stock was dull and neglected; we quote prime to extra butchers stock, the kind fancied by our butchers have been ranging from 6¼@7c in Chicago. This will make them about 7½@7¾c here. These prices are above the prices of buyers who fail to see any money in stock at these figures. There was a full supply of bulls on sale; trade was slow but no lower; the rates were 4@6c as to quality and condition; good fat cows sold at 4@5c; prime to extra best 7@7½c; medium to good 6@6½c; one lot of 32 head of 1,600 lbs steers sold at 6¾@7¾c; the latter figure was the highest that was obtained during the day.

SHEEP.

The supply on sale was a small one and did not exceed 168 head, against 120 head for the previous week. The supply, however, was fully up with the demand as dealers as a general thing had purchased several hundred head at the central yards whilst some of the heaviest operators have been holding off; prices remain as last quoted; we note sales of a bunch averaging 134 lbs at 7¼c; one bunch of clipped 4½@5c; from the above it will be observed the market was a fine one.

HOGS.

The offerings were small; holders were firm in their views.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Common to fair	$8 00@8 50
Prime to extra	$8 75@9 00

At the close the pens were clear.

FRESH COWS.

The supply on sale was the largest we have seen for a long time, reaching fully 40 head; sales were made at various prices; one lot of 9 head was offered at $200; we heard of 2 head being sold at $60; other sales were made from $25 per head up; good milkers were in good supply and may be quoted at $55, 60@70; the latter for something nice.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7.—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in the open market for 3 months' bills was 3 5-16 or 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93¼@93¾; account, 93½; 5-20s '65, 108; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 103½; New York Central 91; Erie 26; preferred 38½.

Refined petroleum 11s; spirits 9¾s.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes 64 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 7. — 5-20s, '62, 99¾d.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton market active and firm; middling upland, 8@8¼d; Orleans, 8¼@8¾d; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American. Flour, extra State dull at 20s. wheat, No 1 spring at 9s; No 2 8s 8d; winter wheat 9s 2d. Corn, new at 34s. Pork at 87s. Lard 67s. Tallow 40s. Lard oil 70s. Cheese steady at 72s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, April 7.— Cotton quiet at 16⅝@17c; futures closed quiet; sales 20,000 bales; April 16 19-32@16⅝; May 16 15-16c; June 17 5-16c; July 17 19-32c; August 17¾@17 25-32c; September 17⅝@17 13-32c; October 16¾@16 25-32. Flour firm and in moderate demand; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 40@4 65; common to good $4 85@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra $5 50@6; extra Ohio $5 05@6 65; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour steady at $4@5 10 Cornmeal quiet and firm. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 33,000 bush; No. 1 spring $1 25@1 30; No 3 spring $1 15@1 18; No 2 Milwaukee $1 22@1 24; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 15@1 27; winter red western $1 28@1 30. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active and in fair demand; receipts 8,000 bushels mixed western at 91@92c; yellow do 91½@92c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed western 72¾@74½c; white 74@76c. Hay heavy at 70c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7⅞@8⅜c; prime 8¼c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum heavy; refined 14½c; crude 6¾@7c. Rosin firm at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine firmer at 36½c. Eggs firm at 28@29c. Leather unchanged. Wool steady; domestic fleece 48@60c; pulled 30c. Pork lower; new $22 75; Beef quiet; plain mess 20½c. Cut meats quiet; middles firmer; long clear 12¾c; short clear 12c. Lard easier; prime steam 15⅝c. Butter heavy; western at 12@20c. Cheese firm at 10@16¼c. Cloverseed dull; western at 11@11¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 14.

Dry Goods.

The trade movement was slow in all departments; owing to the inclement weather the market for cotton goods was quiet but all the leading makes were firmly held by manufacturers' agents. Plaid prints were active but other styles were quiet. Cottonades dull. Worsted dress goods fairly active and plaid styles in brisk demand. Woolens remain sulggish. Ribbons active.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat active and irregular; No 1 spring $1 07; No. 2 fresh $1 03; regular $1 50 bid spot; $1 05¾ seller May; $1 06¾ bid seller June; No. 3 94¼@97c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 70¼c bid cash; 79¾c bid seller May; 78¾c bid seller June; rejected 72@72¼c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 59⅞@60c bid for spot; 64¼c bid seller May 64½@64¾c seller June. Rye active; No 1 $1 08 bid. Barley—demand good at full prices; No. 2 $1 10 bid for spot; $1 08 bid seller April. Pork dull and unsettled at $22 10 bid for spot; $22 75 seller May; $22 75 seller June. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $15 37½@15 40 spot; $15 45@15 47½ seller May. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 11@1 12.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Cotton dull at 14c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 12@1 16. Corn firm at 74@75c. Oats firm at 62@66c. Rye quiet at $1 12. Barley steady, in moderate demand and unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 75c. Lard oil firm at $1 12@1 16. Eggs firm at 17@18c. Clover seed firm at $11@11 50. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork active at $22 00@22 25. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam at 15c; country kettle 15c; city easier at 15¾c. Bulk meats easier, but not quotably lower; shoulders 8¼@8¼c; clear rib 11½; clear 12c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 12¾@13. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 11. Hogs firm; common $6 37½@7; fair to medium $7 25@8; good $8 25@8 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Cotton steady, in good demand and unchanged. Flour higher at $4 90@5 75. Wheat higher at $1 28@1 28½. Corn firmer at 77@78¼c. Oats easier at 67½c. Barley and rye unchanged and little doing. Whisky unchanged at $1 11. Pork quiet at $22 25. Dry salt quiet at 8¼, 12@12¼c. Bacon firm and a shade better at 9¼, 9½, 13, 13½, 13¾@13¼c. Lard nominally firm at 15c; some holding at 15¼c. Hogs strong and active; Yorkers 6¼@7c; medium to fair 7¼@7½c; good to extra 7¾@8¼c. Cattle active and firm; sales good native steers at $6@6 12½; fair do $5 25@5 50; stockers and feeders $4@4 37½; mixed stock $4@5 10; Texans $3@4 25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat wanted; red $1 27@1 28; amber $1 30@1 31; white $1 36. Corn scarce and higher; yellow and mixed 88c. Oats excited; white 71@73c; mixed 70@71c. Provisions firm. Pork at $22 00@22 75. Lard 14@15¾c. Whisky dull; western $1 13. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Clover seed $1 11@1 12. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extras 28@30c; do firsts 25@27c; western extras 22@24c; do firsts 18@20c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 25@26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red western $1 30; No 2 $1 29. Corn buoyant and strong; western mixed 91c. Oats firm; white western 69@70c; mixed 67@69c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Hay unchanged. Whisky—western dull at $1 14. Provisions strong; pork steady at $22 75; bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12c. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13c. Lard firmer; refined held at 16c. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum easier at 6¾@6¾c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, April 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1 23; No 1 white Michigan $1 18@1 18½; extra do $1 23; amber Michigan $1 15½ seller May $1 17¼@1 20; seller June $1 22½; No 1 red $1 17¼@1 19; No 2 $1 15½; No 1 amber Illinois $1 21¾@1 22. Corn—demand fair and market firm: high mixed 75@75½c; seller May 77c; low mixed 74½@75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 64¾c; Michigan 64½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 05@1 10. Corn steady at 68@70c. Oats steady at 63@65c. Rye active $1 15. Provisions strong. Pork $22 75@23.